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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME VIII. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856. NUMBER 399.

The Independent.

Special Contributors.

THE following persons are engaged as special contributors to the columns of *The Independent*, over their own signatures:—Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., (C.,) Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (*,) and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (H. B. S.)

Correspondents.

from different sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, have been engaged to write for the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

Our Special Contributors.

THE OBSCURING DAYLIGHT.

AFTER a refreshing rain, how inexpressibly beautiful are the woods by moonlight. Once more I am wandering through these green retreats; how sweet the repose, the deep shadows, the coolness, and this secluded scene, as perfect and grateful in its loneliness at this hour as in the heart of a great forest! From the day-fall and the dew-fall, I have been threading the green lanes of these shadowy heights, till the golden West and the rich twilight have given place to the lustre of the new-risen moon, unclouded; and now, how beautiful!

Softly sleeps the moonlight on the green meadow, mottling the grassy spaces between the clumps of trees with chequered spots of radiance, and falling on the leaves, the boughs, the trunks, with such a sacred stillness! From the glossy leaves of the oak it is reflected in a silent, solemn, almost thoughtful brightness, so still is the whole forest, now that the wind has died away, and not a breath stirs the foliage. It seems now as if there were a musing soul in these woods, an invisible spirit breathing, an intelligence silently worshipping. And the moon looks down, so sad, so melancholy!

An hour ago, there was nothing of this sacredness, loneliness, and sadness of beauty, and this deep and solemn meaning in repose. It was waiting for the obscuring daylight to be withdrawn. THE OBSCURING DAYLIGHT. I have seldom realized to such a degree the power of this thoughtful expression by De Quincy, *waiting for the obscuring daylight to be withdrawn.* So the stars were waiting. So a thousand revelations are waiting. What do we not lose by never retreating from the sunlight! What do they know or feel who never permit themselves to retire into the darkness, and who tremble when they are alone? What thoughts of sacredness and power, and what visions of solemn glory, are veiled from the mind by the glare of day and the glitter of the world and its society!

It is singularly impressive to think of the difference between this moonlight scene and that of sunset, and to mark its contrasted effect upon the mind; yet you have not changed your position, and the materials of the scene are the same, only the obscuring daylight has been withdrawn. At first, your eye was wholly filled with the glory of the western sky; then the deepening twilight, every moment fading, yet every moment richer, deeper. You hardly noticed or knew that there was a rising moon over the forest. But as the day departed, you became sensible of a stealing solemn presence, as of a spirit round about you, and at length the light of the moon pours through the openings of the thick foliage, and the stars are glimmering, and the deep shadows and the solemn trees send a religious awe upon your heart, as if you had been carried from the material into the spiritual world. It is just merely the revelation of that which had been hidden under the obscuring daylight.

O, how many things in such a scene for the mind to dwell upon! How wonderful a thing is light! How wonderful is darkness! And light may hide, as well as darkness, though there is but one being of whom it can be said, The darkness and the light are *both* alike to thee! God dwelleth in light inaccessible and full of glory. And yet again it is said, Clouds and darkness are round about thee. And again, He made darkness his secret place, his pavilion round about him. But God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. Darkness is but the shadow of things that come between us and him.

Hence again it is said, In thy light shall we see *light*, but it is also said, in the same breath, *With thee is the fountain of life*, and only by drinking of that fountain can we see that light. Hence the deep meaning of the Savior's promise, He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but *shall have the light of life.* The *life* is the thing essential, and without it the light is as darkness. A part of Paul's experience was this: *And when I could not see for the glory of that light.* And in spiritual and moral things, as well as physical, until the vision is prepared and purified, an excess of light is as blinding as the darkness. Those two passages, the one from the 36th Psalm, "With thee is the fountain of life; in thy light shall we see light," and the other from Ephesians 4: 18, should be set together, "Having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God, through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart." A most profoundly instructive and impressive contrast!

Even the light of science sometimes serves only to conceal what it professes to disclose. And when men rely upon it, and boast themselves of it, it proves an obscuring daylight to the understanding, hiding from it the deeper glory of celestial causes. Sometimes the pride of science has been suffered to darken the understanding as to the reality of life and its Great Fountain; and second causes, rested in, have proved an impenetrable veil, obscuring the Christian, and rendering the Deity a mere abstraction, not only unseen, but unknown, unbelieved. Men have been so proud in the discovery of second causes, as almost to have imagined themselves the first cause, denying any other inspiring energy or essence in the universe, save only the *egomet*, I myself, I.

The spirit of Prof. Tayler Lewis's work on the Six Days of Creation is an admirable example of the manner in which a man of profound thought, accurate knowledge, and firm, devout belief in the Word of God, will come to the study of the works of God. In the investigation of God's works the spirit of a little child is as necessary as in that of his Word; for otherwise it will not be in God's light, but in man's darkness, that we see light. Wordsworth says that a little child rests in the bosom of Abraham all the year, and is much nearer the source of things than a proud philosopher. It requires a child's faith continued in order to prevent the knowledge of second causes from taking us away from God. I just now passed a lady with a lovely child walking beside a bank enamelled with flowers. "Mama," exclaimed the little boy, "see how beautiful! God made every one of these flowers, didn't he?" "Yes, my child," answered the mother, "God made them grow." Which was nearest the truth, the child's faith or the mother's? Which was most profound, the child's knowledge of God, founded wholly on belief, or the mother's belief, which began to be founded, or rather confounded, in the knowledge of one or two of the processes of growth, taking the mind, insensibly, at each step, away from the great Creator, instead of bringing it into a more direct communion with him, and sense of his presence. The great art and attainment of true piety is to see and feel God as truly in second causes as in his Word; if not, and the second cause carries us one step from God, the third cause will carry us a step further; and thus it is that some scientific men, so called, the deeper they have gone, or thought they were going, into nature's processes, have but traveled farther from God and deeper into darkness. C.

LANCASTER, Coos Co., N. H., June 19, 1856.

MY DEAR BROTHER LEAVITT:

IF you have been envying me, as you fanned yourself in your office; if you have imagined me among cool mountains, in rocky gorges, you can console yourself. For I am sure that New-York has not been hotter, nor more intolerable, than this beautiful town of Lancaster, until this morning. Indeed, the few *hot* days which came in these northern latitudes are examples in their way.

But to-day has been very cool. The heavens have been filled and darkened with clouds of mighty proportions, which gave majesty to all above, as the neighboring mountains give majesty to the region below. For this place is in full view of not only the Franconia Mountains and the White Mountains, but of the Stratford Peaks, the Pilot Range, and of innumerable other mighty hills, which would be mountains if you would only take away the larger ones from behind them. They are small only by comparison. I can count five intervals of mountains, or concentric rings, between me and the horizon. To-day the distant ranges have been hidden, and the hither mountains have stood forth almost black under the peculiar light, their tops ethereal ized by the clouds which let down their skirts and trailed them along the sides or summits, in white, or grey, or leaden black, as their humor suited them. I rode out this afternoon to a hill on the western border of the town. I do not believe New-England can show another scene more admirable for the blending of diverse elements. The hills of Vermont sweep around behind, and join on either side the ranges of which we have been speaking, affording innumerable combinations of near and distant hills, in wonderful profusion. They seem like armies of hills trooping along a line of wide-spread march.

The Connecticut river has come into the midst of this vast assemblage, bearing a stream not less in width than it has at Hartford, or Springfield, and has gradually formed on either bank wide-spread meadow lands, miles in width and length; so that you look down upon a level sweep scarcely less extensive than that seen from the top of Mt. Holyoke, while Holyoke, Mt. Tom, and all the rest, are mere pigmies compared to those which surround and look down into this beautiful sweep of meadow.

Upon the bosom of this green prairie Lancaster stands, a very neat, well-built, and quiet village, where, if anywhere in the world, one might find repose, and lose from his mind the very ideas expressed by noise and bustle. The rides in every direction are beautiful and suited to every mood. You may skirt the Connecticut, and follow winding level roads for miles; or you may take to the hill roads, and find new combinations at every rood. But if riding does not suit you, there stand the mountains before you, lifted up to express by their changing expressions every mood that the heart ever feels. The only drawback to me is that I look at them alone. For however little one wishes to speak of deeper experiences of joy or sorrow, he desires therein the fellowship of those whom he loves.

From this place one might make excursions to the various points of attraction in the mountain region. I cannot imagine a more delightful resort for six or eight weeks in summer.

Did I hear you enquire after the fishing? Well, I cannot hold out any marvellous stories. If one comes here expecting to find trout in every brook, to be caught by the half-bushel, he will be disappointed. But there are a multitude of brooks, in every direction, in which, at proper seasons, one need not fish in vain. Yesterday evening we rode six miles toward the mountains, and made up our minds that such a ride was enough though not a trout were taken. But we were not obliged to return empty, as breakfast and dinner to-day bore witness. The Connecticut river, which is like a long and narrow lake, is also filled with pickerel and and perch, as are many ponds lying within a few moments' drive, or even walk, from town.

Everywhere I find people aroused to the great question of our times, and it seems as if, at last, the North were determined to fulfill her mission, and restore to the land those principles which she first planted, but which have been so shamefully destroyed, or inoculated with pernicious elements. The only national party must be that one which stands upon liberty. All other parties must be sectional. And when the North shall at length speak her true sentiments, there will be health in the whole nation. I find, in every quarter, that Fremont is gaining friends, and bids fair to carry every State in New-England. *

Our own Correspondence.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Heat in Washington—Sympathy with Editor—"Putnam" receives his friends—His Studio in confused order—A peep at the unfinished Capitol—A view of "Capitol Hill"—Pennsylvania Avenue and the public buildings—"Putnam's" flower-garden—A tiny thing, but beautiful to him—The arrangement of his children—The flowers—Grand old forest—Residence of Hon. Amos Kendall—Business again—Action of the House upon the Brooks' affair—His Speech and Resignation—Justifies himself, and praises "Northern" Democracy—Penalty for beating a Senator—Justice in this district—A prediction—Keitt censured, and he resigns—Contested election case—Its importance—Adjournment—Senate—News from the country—etc., etc., etc.

DEAR INDEPENDENT:

The thermometer at ninety-five degrees in the shade is sure to take the elasticity out of a Northern nature, and were it not that I wish to keep upon friendly terms with your readers, the important events of the present week would not find a record by my correspondence.

The earnest and anxious face of our old friend the "Office Editor" comes up before me, and I seem to see the sweaty, inky majesty of the roller-boy with hand extended as he utters the usual cry of "Copy." A slight sympathetic movement within brings me to the accustomed seat, and arrays before me an audience of an hundred thousand readers.

Step in, friends. Though well acquainted with each other, you have not yet been introduced into the sanctum, or looked out upon its surroundings. "Small," did you say it was? Well, I have a prettier name for my little twelve by fourteen studio—it is cosy. Half-filled with books in bundles, or lying "loose round" like the pan of milk the inebriate was in search of, *is it?* Well, that "order" of the study will be fully understood by thy clerical friend. And heaven assist us in the preservation of our usual good humor during those hateful visits of the maids of the household, whose fingers are even now itching to put things "to rights." They invariably put them "to wrongs."

Come, seat yourself in the arm-chair, and lean over the velvet-covered table by the wide venetian window and look away. Yonder, about one mile west, and almost in front of you, the marble walls of the national Capitol greet your vision. Huge, isn't it? But how unseemly it is! The dome in the centre looks like the lower half of a huge Connecticut haystack perched upon an unfinished barn. *Yes*, but that is undergoing a pulling-down process, and will soon lift itself up to the heavens with colossal proportions unequalled by any dome of either the Old or New World—providing the appropriation bill passes. Do you see that steam engine, with its black funnel vomiting forth smoke and steam? Would the inventor of steam power ever have thought of such an exaltation! On the very roof of the national Capitol! The bones, muscles, and power of a thousand men are confined in that heated, hissing box; and see, steadily, easily, quietly, how it lowers that huge stone, and rests it upon the earth! They are taking down the old dome by steam, and will exalt its successor by the same power. Two huge wings stretch themselves on either side of the main building. These are for the new Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives. We will visit them some day, and report from a closer investigation. These are as yet rough and unfinished.

Let your eye sweep down to the east and south, and "Capitol Hill" looks like a second-rate county village. Now look to the west and north over the low lands, and your eye traverses the direction of far-famed and none-too-much-abused "Pennsilvania Avenue." This is more city like. Yonder you see the stately pile of marble, beautiful in its proportions as it should be, for it is the Patent Office buildings. A little below it, a single square, is the General Post Office, and still farther up, at the head of the avenue you see the long row of columns in front of the Treasury buildings. Next comes the acme of all a politician's hopes and labors, *i.e.*, the President's House.

Have you seen it all? Then look down under the window into the little yard beneath, and see what is more beautiful than all. Nature is holding up her sweet face to you, and has put on her robes that you may admire her. How coquettishly those Roses with carnation cheeks bow themselves to receive the sweet blushes of their sisters, the Pinks? Miss Rose Geranium, fearful you will overlook her, modestly sends up her regards in a sweet perfume. Impertinent Coxcomb is there trying to lord it over modest Mignonette. Variegated Petunia is *vis-à-vis* with Mada me Larkspur. Sensitive and shrinking Touch-me-not, Ragged Lady, Devil in a Bush, and a host of others with foreign cognomens unpronounceable, unless we could have all the tongues which were confounded at Babel, are mixed in a sweet and glorious confusion.

This, dear friends, is the little garden nature gives me for study and pleasure. I prefer its communings to all the scenes which man has spread before me, and all the strife and ambition which is connected with success in political life. Ought I not to love most dearly its beneficent Author? Walk out into the garden, please, while I seat myself to renew the record of strife which has come to be my usual weekly inheritance. In the meantime, you my friends, who love nature in her primitive and grander aspect, may feast yourselves upon the long line of forest which stretches itself away upon the heights a little to the eastward of us. And mind you don't forget to look at the neat cottage embosomed in those grand old trees, which give it the appearance of quietude and repose. That is the residence of the Hon. Amos Kendall, a man well known in the history of the country. He is yet hale, and walks with the elasticity of youth, although his locks are as white as the snows of winter. But *adieu*, friends, come again.

And now to business. The House upon Monday came to a vote upon the Brooks' affair, and expressed its sense of the outrage by a vote of one hundred and twenty-one (121) to ninety-five (95) for his expulsion. It not being the constitutional number of two-thirds, he of course was not expelled. He was suffered to make a speech. And *such* a speech! may I never listen to its like in the legislative halls of a free Christian nation. He gloried in the act. Stated that it was a cool, deliberate purpose of his own; that he studied whether to take a horsewhip or cowhide, but decided upon a cane, for if Sumner had wrenched one of the former instruments from his hand, he should have *done a deed* which he should have regretted in after life. I can interpret it in no other way than that he should have murdered him. What a confession for a representative of a sovereign State, which boasts of being civilized and Christianized! Moreover this redoubtable hero intimated that a blow from him would be followed by revolution in Congress and the country. I confess that after the arguments and speeches in the House, and the partizan and sectional complexion of the vote, I more than half coincided with him the opinion. He especially thanked his *Northern Democratic friends* who had voted against his expulsion. That "was the unkindest cut of all," and I see that it is left out in the printed speech. This was a little too strong for the *Northern* Buchanan Democracy to send to their constituents. Read the speech, for it will make you love liberty and hate slavery more like a true Christian and a true patriot. The most effective and admired passage in it was at its close, when he declared himself no longer a member of the thirty-fourth Congress. We all said Amen, in our hearts, while a mingled storm of applause and hisses ran through the galleries. It is probable his constituents will return him. And while upon this subject I may remark, that a free man's life has a low value in this district. The judge who professes to dispense justice in this slaveholding district, fined Mr. Brooks the paltry sum of three hundred dollars for his offense. The precedent is now established. If a representative wishes to waylay or smite down a Senator or fellow representative, for words used in debate, with his constitutional ermine of office upon him, slavery will defend the smiter from expulsion, and the judge will mulct him in a penalty of three hundred dollars.

I predict one of two things. Slavery will either be abolished in this District of Columbia, or the national Capitol will be removed. An outraged country will not long submit to have the life of the people smitten down in the person of their representatives, upon the mere caprices or passion of despotic slaveholders.

The resolution censuring Mr. Keitt, the colleague of Brooks, passed the House by a strong vote, and after an hour's glorification of South Carolina in a rhetorical and spasmodic speech, he also announced his resignation, and retired from within the bar of the House.

Mr. Edmunson, who was also included in the resolution of censure, had a cleaner record in the transaction, and escaped censure by a major vote.

Thus has passed this outrage which has shook the country, and made all good men tremble for our future. Its effects, however, will abide. It was the legitimate result of a social system which lives to give a constant repetition of crimes like this, or of a kindred nature. Its cure, to be radical, must go deeper, and strike at its cause, so as to remove it.

The contested election case from Illinois has occupied the attention of the House since the disposal of the Brooks affair. The whole case lies in a nutshell, while its consequences may affect our whole destiny as a nation. The sitting member is a pro-slavery administration man, while the contestant is the opposite. There was a mistake in counting the ballots in one of the towns. It was of one vote merely, and one vote more having a cut through it was set aside by the judges. The contestant was clearly entitled to his seat by *one vote*. The sitting member was unseated by a very close vote of the House, although two of the South Carolina delegation had resigned their seats, and one of the California delegation looked through the grated windows of the penitentiary. It was hoped that the contestant would be admitted, but he failed by a very meagre minority. Both will return home, and the people will decide. The State is now evenly balanced in her representation, and if the election of President by the people should fall, and the House be called upon to act, then the vote of the State of Illinois will depend upon the result of the election of either of these men.

The calendar of this Congress is still full to repletion. Unless there is a disposition to enter directly upon the business by a call for the previous question on every measure of importance, I see no possibility of an adjournment before the 1st to middle of September.

The Senate have been engaged in a warfare over the action of the Naval Board, which promises to be a prolific theme if it should ever reach the House.

In the meantime cheering news from all of the Free States continues to pour in upon all the members through their private correspondence. A real enthusiasm appears to greet the nomination of Fremont, and the waves of popular feeling roll up as in the stirring days of eighteen hundred and forty. Cincinnati political stock is below par, and Southern Fillmoreism, is a thing of naught. The day has come when Christian liberty is fairly arrayed against the dark despotism of chattel slavery. The fate of free Kansas hangs tremblidg upon the great result. And as goes Kansas so goes the country for a century to come, unless the horrors of civil war or disunion shall step in to settle the question, if it is decided that slavery shall be nationalized.

Yours to the battle's end, PUTNAM.

SATURDAY, July 19, 1856.

Kansas Bulletin.

Kansas Aid.—We are disappointed at not receiving, ere this, a communication from the National Kansas Committee at Chicago, to whom we had sent what moneys were left with us for the relief of the people of Kansas. We wait with anxiety to know what plans they propose to pursue, and through what channels they wish to receive pecuniary and other aid for Kansas. In the meantime we state that the address of Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, Chairman of the Kansas Aid Committee for this city, is No. 120 West Broadway. Mr. Hyatt is also the New-York member of the National Kansas Committee. Mr. Henry A. Chittenden, is the Treasurer of the New-York Committee, and any monies intended for the relief of Kansas can be sent to him at No. 47 Barclay-street.

Present Prospects.—From a comparison of all the indications we can gather, we think that Free Kansas has probably seen its darkest day. The reports are, that the body of settlers have no thought of leaving Kansas. Having gone there to establish homes, and being pleased with the country, and having legal rights there which are worth preserving, they have made up their minds to stay at home, and to have that home in Kansas. The settlers immediately around Lawrence and Topeka, and those directly on the border of Missouri, have been the subjects of Border Ruffian cruelty to the full extent reported, and beyond any thing that is known in modern times in a country pretending to be civilized. But they are many thousands of industrious citizens who have never been disturbed. And it must be from among these that the statements have originated—if any such have been *honestly* made—about alleged exaggeration of the Free State reports.

Those inhabitants who have been sufficiently removed from the scenes of disturbance, to plant their corn and potatoes have the finest imaginable prospects of a crop, and those who were in the country last year and occupied claims, and who sowed wheat in season, are reaping a magnificent harvest better than gold.

Church Building Fund.—It is evident enough that nobody here is looking for a final failure of freedom in Kansas. Persons in the heat of argument will say that if such or such a thing takes place, the whole enterprise may as well be given up, but nobody really thinks of actually giving up, no matter what may happen. We are glad to see that the Congregational Union are not relaxing their efforts to complete the $20,000 Church Building Fund for Kansas. Rev. David Root, widely known as an able and zealous friend of freedom, has been appointed an agent, and is making good collections in Connecticut and other parts of New-England.

Assassination of Mr. Gay.—It turns out that there was some specific reason for shooting the Indian Agent, besides his avowal of free-state opinions. The Shawnee Reservation is soon to be opened by treaty for settlement, and multitudes of Missourians have already staked off claims there, which they have no legal right to do, because no white man can occupy Indian lands. Mr. Gay, it is said, was exact and faithful, and would not wink at their frauds, and therefore, it is supposed, he was murdered.

The Kansas Legislature.—We learn from the papers that the Free-State men were not caught napping by President Pierce's dragoons, so as to lose the continuity of their legislative history. Gov. Robinson had taken the precaution to issue his proclamation convoking the State legislature in extra session the 3d of July, and a quorum of both Houses assembled and transacted the necessary business for the present, and adjourned till 12 o'clock on the 4th, at which time they were dispersed by the "bold dragoons" under Col. Sumner. So the legislature is alive and ready to act as soon as the change in the national executive, or the triumph of justice in Congress, shall give them leave.

General Smith.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, that General Smith is about to station dragoons along the border, to stop all Northern emigrants who may be carrying arms into the Territory. As the right of American citizens to possess and keep arms is a fundamental element and essential condition of civil liberty, and as such is expressly guarded in the constitution and placed totally and for ever beyond the reach of Congress or the federal authorities, we are of the opinion that General Smith, if he attempts this game, will find that he has undertaken more than he can accomplish.

Rebuilding of Lawrence.—It is evident that the Free-State men of Kansas are not at all subdued in their spirit. A correspondent of the *Daily Times* writes from Lawrence, July 11, that there is to be no other settlement of the question but that of the Topeka constitution. He says also that:

"The Emigrant Aid Company have already commenced to clear away the ruins of the hotel. They will immediately proceed to erect a larger and more commodious building than the one destroyed. A new saw-mill is also to be erected here. These movements are inspiring our people with confidence. The walls of the Unitarian church are nearly finished, and the carpenters are zealously pushing it forward to completion. Rev. Mr. Lum's society have commenced to erect their church. I also understand that the Methodists propose building one, and already have the money raised. These and other improvements that are to be made, are creating a demand for labor which our towns will be unable to supply."

General Smith's Policy.—A letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, written at Leavenworth City, July 10, says that a deputation of citizens had waited on the new commander of the U. S. dragoons, Gen. Persifer F. Smith, of Louisiana, asking his interposition to deliver the people from the marauders, and protect them in their lives and property.

"His reply is that *he has* NO AUTHORITY—that THESE BANDS ARE REGULARLY ENROLLED AS MILITIA OF THE TERRITORY, AND THAT EVERYTHING THEY DO IS DONE UNDER COLOR OF LAW, *and that we* (the Free-State men) *have no redress except in the future, by resort to the civil powers that be!*"

General Smith's instructions were framed at Washington about the same time with Douglas's bill which has passed the Senate. The one is to be interpreted by the other. The Ruffians are to have full scope, protected by the dragoons, so as to secure the framing of a slavery constitution if that bill passes. We see small chance of escaping a civil war of four years' continuance, unless the people of the free States will vote down this wicked administration, and seat FREMONT and his friends at the head of affairs.

The Blockade.—So far as the Missouri River is concerned, the blockade seems to be complete. This navigable river of the United States is usurped by armed and lawless bands of land-pirates, to keep free and peaceable citizens of the United States from entering an open territory of the United States. And this blockade is sustained by Gen. P. F. Smith, with the force of the army of the United States, acting under *recent* orders of the President of the United States. At the same time, all citizens from Missouri and the other slaveholding States are allowed free ingress, and free license to ravage the territory, in bands or singly, armed or unarmed, to plunder and burn, to commit murder or highway robbery, to abuse women, or whatever other crime a depraved education or excited passions may dictate, with the fullest assurance that for any crime whatsoever, no pro-slavery Ruffian is in any danger of being called to a legal account.

(Correspondence of the Alton Courier.)

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

The Missouri River is now completely blockaded. At Waverley, Lexington, Wayne City, Liberty, Delaware and Leavenworth, there are armed forces stationed commanding the river, with cannon planted to destroy any boat that dares to pass without examination. Every boat is searched. Free-State emigrants are sent back. The plunder of the Illinois emigrants is mostly stored in Majors & Russell's warehouse in Leavenworth, where also are stowed five hundred public arms belonging to the territory, lef there by the Territorial Executive.

The weather is wretchedly hot here. The Kansas River is unprecedentedly low and unfit for navigation. A lot of emigrants have got in, and are getting in through Iowa.

A Free-State man named Hudson, who had been at the celebration on the Fourth at Topeka, was shot near Lecompton on his return home. He may recover. One drunken pro-slavery man shot another near Lecompton yesterday.

(Correspondence of The Courier.)

TOPEKA, July 6, 1856.

The State Legislature was convened at Topeka on the 3d, by special proclamation.

They passed resolutions requesting the General Government to remove the Territorial Government; asking Congress to stop supplies until Kansas was admitted; to memoralize Congress to accept Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Resolutions to adjourn were introduced, but failed.

The Codifying Committee were called on to report, and stated that their labors had been burned up in the sack of Lawrence. They asked for further time, which was granted.

Recent Outrages.—A company of seventeen respectable young men, from Illinois, led by Rev. Mr. Straun, going to settle in Kansas, and having their farming and other tools, had landed at Leavenworth City, and were seeing to their freight, when they were suddenly surrounded by a band of men armed with U. S. muskets, taken prisoners, disarmed and plundered, and sent back to Illinois by the next boat. Mr. Straun escaped, and laid his case before acting-Governor Woodson, who sent him to the fort, with a request that he might be furnished with an escort to go to Lecompton, to commence legal proceedings before Judge Lecompte.

Gen. Smith, in command at the Fort, refused to give an escort, and stated that he had no power to disperse this band of Regulators, for they were Territorial Militia, acting like himself, under instructions from Shannon. He also informed Mr. Straun that there was no relief for us, only in the future.

Another.—A company of eight families, from McLean County, Ill., and two from Iowa, with 15 teams, with plows, cultivators, furniture and utensils, crossed the country *in Missouri*, (better avoid Missouri entirely, draw black lines around it!) got within four miles of Platte City, Mo., when they were stopped by 150 men, mostly armed with U. S. muskets, searched, their arms taken, and were told that they might go away where they pleased, except into the Territory. Compare that with the pretext in Douglas's Bill.

Horrible Crime.—The Topeka correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, records the commission of a horrible crime by some of the Border Ruffians, in the southern part of the Territory. A settler named Richards, living on Potawatomie creek, went to Westport, Mo., on some business, leaving his wife and daughter at home. About ten o'clock at night, seven or eight men came to the house, broke open the door, ransacked the house under pretense of searching for Mr. R., whom they denounced as an abolitionist, and not finding him, they dragged out the two women, forcibly violated their persons, and left them in the bushes for dead. They both managed to reach the house again, and were found next morning by a neighbor, who first took care of them, and then raised a company of about thirty exasperated settlers, to pursue the miscreants. They followed the trail to a camp of one hundred men, which the company was not strong enough to attack. The writer says:

"I had the facts from Mr. Richards himself, who has been to acting Governor Woodson, to endeavor to get justice done, but without avail, and has come to Topeka to get the citizens to help him to arrest and obtain the perpetrators of this most diabolical outrage. It has since been ascertained that the scoundrels were part of Buford's men, who are armed with United States muskets, and in the pay of the United States Marshal."

Young Lines not dead.—We are happy to learn that the report of the killing of young Mr. Lines, a son of C B. Lines, Esq., of the New-Haven Colony at Wawbonsa, is officially contradicted. J. J. Walter, who has lately visited New-Haven from Wawbonsa, informs the *Journal* of that city that

"The company is in excellent health and spirits, beautifully located and well satisfied, having some 400 acres under cultivation, and about erecting their saw-mill. The population now numbers over 100. He confirms the report of the outrages of the pro-slavery party. He thinks the Free State men will ultimately triumph, as the bona fide settlers are almost unanimous for freedom; indeed, all the Free State men are actual settlers, while the pro-slavery men are the marauders who are enlisted into the service of the United States and Territorial authorities, to oppress and persecute the actual inhabitants.

Southern Discouragements.—The *Evening Post* publishes a recent letter from a highly respectable resident of Kansas, addressed to Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., of this city, saying:

"Missouri seems to be getting quite sick of her dirty work. Buford has fled South, and his company are breaking off for home as fast as they can steal funds sufficient.

The Marion (Ga.) *Telegraph*, reports a meeting of the Kansas Association of that place, June 27, at which it was

"*Resolved*, That in consequence of a failure on the part of our fellow-citizens to raise funds sufficient to defray the expenses of the Macon Kansas Emigration Association to the Territory of Kansas, and at the same time to *the strong tide of opposition given to this enterprise by a portion of our fellow-citizens—that this association now disband.*"

And the Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* publishes an extract of a letter from one of Buford's men, who says he is now coming South as soon as he can make a raise. The writer, "J. F. S," says:

"Buford's expedition is unfortunate. His men are scattered all along the frontier, trying to make money enough to 'carry them back to Old Virginia.' This is undoubtedly the finest country in the world, without any exception; and if some of our wealthy slaveholders were to visit it once, they would emigrate with all their household. The South ought to send twenty thousand men here this fall, well armed and provisioned. If she don't begin to stir her 'stumps,' Kansas will be a Free State sure."

The *Charleston Courier* publishes a letter from one of the Carolinian emigrants, detailing their plans for a magnificent town at Independence Ferry, on the Big Blue, to be called Palmetto City. General Atchison has offered to lend them teams, and a subscription is to be raised in Platte Co., Mo., for their present support. But he says:

"The men sent out here by the committee I do not think are the right sort, for most of them have been clerks, and not accustomed to the work required of them here. There are very few of those sent from Charleston who are doing anything at all towards a support. Many have not the first dollar in their pockets, and how they intend summering it out I cannot see."

A Democratic Witness.—Col. C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, a friend of the administration, was at Cleveland on the 12th, having left Topeka on the 8th of July. He informed the editor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer:*

"It is not true that the Free State men are leaving Kansas. None have left, except a few on temporary absence. Business at Lawrence, Topeka, and other points, had revived, and was going on with unabated energy, and the Free State men generally were in the very best of spirits.

"The border ruffian and pro-slavery outrages and annoyances prevented sowing and planting extensively, but the crops on the ground were coming in finely and would yield abundantly. Kansas needs more enterprising, thorough-going free State settlers, and thousands should seek new homes the coming autumn.

The State Prisoners.—Col. H. visited Governor Robinson and the other "prisoners of state" at Lecompton, who are to be tried before Judge Lecompte for high treason.

"He found them generally well and in tolerably good spirits, but says the prisoners think they have suffered their full share to 'secure sympathy for the cause.' They think if their confinement is to be so beneficial as many imagine, that such persons had better come and 'try it on.' They are all disposed to sell their chances 'nighty cheap.'"

One of the Victims.—The Providence *Transcript*, learns from a letter dated at Blanton's Bridge, Kansas, July 1, that

"Col Topliffe, formerly of this city, and once an officer of the Mechanics' Rifle Company, was mortally wounded on the night of the 30th ult., while defending himself against a guerilla party of Georgians, who ordered him to dismount and give up his pistols and horse, which he refused to do. After he was shot, one of the party pulled him from his horse, and others rushing upon him, stamped on him, and did not leave him until they saw he was senseless, as they supposed. Soon after they had gone he arose, and the bloodthirsty scoundrels, seeing he had arisen, turned and fired again, and one ball took effect in his right shoulder, which it is supposed will prove fatal. The letter states that Col. Topliffe is now in a deranged state of mind and very restless. He has a wife residing in this city, and his death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends."

He was a Democrat, and a personal friend of the President. The Providence *Tribune* says:

"Gen. Topliffe has been associated with General Pierce, more or less, at intervals, for a considerable time. He was with him in Mexico and at that memorable moment when the General *fainted*, he came to his relief and threw his blanket upon his back—doing whatever else he could for his restoration and comfort."

TWO FEARFUL ACCIDENTS.

ON Thursday July 17th, two most frightful accidents occurred—one to a railroad train near Philadelphia, and the other to a steamer on Lake Erie:

On the North Pennsylvania Railroad, the regular morning train from Gwynedd met a special train of ten cars which left the Master-street Depot, with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the great majority of whom were children. They intended to proceed to Fort Washington, fourteen and a half miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a pic-nic.

Owing to the number of cars, and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor, Mr. Alfred H. Hoppel, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity when towards the end of his trip.

The regular passenger train for the city left Gwynedd at six o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Wm. Vanstavoren, the conductor, determined not to wait for it, and his train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. A collision of course ensued, with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The next two cars after the three that were wrecked outright took fire, and were entirely consumed.

The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number o them were killed outright.

The number of persons who were killed, or who have died of their wounds, is about *fifty*. The conductor, Mr. Vanstavoren, has committed suicide by taking poison.

In addition to this appalling calamity, the steamer *Northern Indiana*, on Lake Erie, took fire about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, on her trip to Toledo, and burned to the water's edge.

So far as has been ascertained the number of persons lost or known to be missing, is twenty-six. The number saved is 147—104—passengers and 43 of the crew. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday, says:—No intelligence has been received from Captain Forbes's party, who went up from here, which would throw further light upon the subject as to number. At Detroit, a most commendable generosity was exhibited by the citizens, and within a short time $2,000 was raised for the benefit of the sufferers.

A Republican Admonished.—Mr. George Rye of Shenandoah county, Va., having been one of the Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Republican Convention, the citizens of that county have held a meeting, and adopted resolutions declaring "that in the event he should still continue to agitate the subject of slavery in their midst, they will take steps to maintain their rights and secure their community against the dan- dangerous consequences of such conduct.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

ENGLAND, June 27, 1856.

THE few days which have passed since the Government announced the decision respecting the continued residence of Mr. Dallas, have served to show, beyond all mistake, that Lord Palmerston, whether reluctantly or not, expressed the will of the nation. There has been time for the weekly and local press to speak, and their voices have not been ambiguous. The nation wills that there shall be forbearance, even to the extent of submission to a degree of disrespect and injustice, rather than risk the horrid possibilities of envenomed and deadly strife. With this universal sentiment there are now other opinions and convictions newly forming; that there is not the degree of kindly and generous feeling toward "the British," which was universally and tacitly assumed to exist in the United States; and that the differences have been inflamed and pushed to the extreme by the personal action and policy of President Pierce. The American citizen may smile at these fallacies, but their existence is a fact certainly not desired to the English character. It would be extremely hard, or rather it would have been very difficult a few months since, to persuade Englishmen that there was really a considerable amount of anti-British feeling in the United States; and it would have puzzled him greatly to imagine a Why and Because for the existence of such a feeling. Hence it is that the press generally makes the President and his immediate partizans responsible for the differences and difficulties which have arisen, and the danger which has been incurred. The English people would certainly be greatly startled, were the statement of a New-York paper to the effect, "That the President had made war upon Kansas to please the South, and risked a war with England to please the North and West;"—were this statement known in England and go the rounds of the press, it would go far to open a new world—say a new *Inferno*—to British apprehension. As it is, men of good will may find occasion of thankfulness in the spirit manifested by the British press and the British people, which might well rebuke and instruct statesmen, so called, both here and in the United States.

The London weekly papers, and the country press, might be extensively cited in confirmation of this general view, would space permit. The mixed feeling referred to above, with an undercurrent of something approaching to anger, is very decidedly expressed by the *Illustrated London News*. The entire independence of this paper, and thoroughly liberal spirit, combined with the fact that it has the largest number of readers of any paper in the world, may cause an extract or two from its columns to be tolerated. Having spoken of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and to the question of diplomatic reprisals, arguing against any imitation of the "petty spite of President Pierce," and also referred to the perfect preparation for war on the part of England, the journalist proceeds:

"Englishmen differ upon all questions. In fact, there is scarcely anything on which they are agreed. They live in a continual wrangle of theology and philanthropy. They dispute about Sabbaths and Sundays, about the policy of hanging notorious and justly-convicted murderers, about education, about surplices, about lights before the altar, about endowments and disendowments, about 'isms' and 'ologies' without end; about peace in the abstract, and war wherever it rages; about the ambition of Russia and the decadence of Turkey; about Pope and Kaiser, and systems of government; and they will continue to wrangle on all or most of these topics as long as they are a nation. But if there be one subject on which they do not differ, it is that of a war with America. No one desires it. Every one condemns it. There is not a man amongst us who would not put up with thrice the insult from America that he would endure from France, from Russia, or from any other power."

The writer then characterizes very forcibly the nature of such a war, and the estimate which the British people would make of it, and then states the limitation to the exercise of forbearance; and, truth to tell, there is arising the opinion that the forbearance of England may be misinterpreted or abused:

"But if, in spite of remonstrance and forbearance, the wilful perversity of their unworthy Government, or any other cause, should drive America to strike the first blow, the feeling of England is equally strong to resist to the utmost extremity, and to teach America by the result that no State, great or small, shall inflict dishonor upon this nation while we have a soldier or a sailor left, or a shilling to pay him with. Let the Americans be assured of this. Let them not mistake a generous forbearance for pusillanimity, and a kindly feeling towards them for incapacity or unreadiness for the fight. Let them not miscalculate their own strength or ours; and, in spite of President Pierce and his reckless advisers, there will be no war between the nations. England does not want war, but England will accept it if driven into a position from which there is no escape without sacrifice of her self-respect."

The article then slightly diverges, and indulges in a little banter upon an assumed American peculiarity, proceeding more gravely to contemplate the final realization of the great idea of the incorporation into the Union of those states which are the *debris* of the Spanish empire. This idea it is argued would be realized the sooner by avoiding any collision with the rights of Great Britain:

"Every traveller has heard of the *cosas de Espana*—things peculiar to Spain, which no foreigner is supposed capable of understanding. The *cosas de America* promise to become equally mysterious and provoking. No Englishman is supposed to be competent to form a correct opinion of American politics. It is alleged that none but a native can appreciate them. They are *caviare* to Europe, and especially to England. To speak of them is to disparage and to offend America in one way or another. To praise the American Government is wrong; to dispraise it is insulting; to be silent about it is intolerable. To say that the worst men become presidents and ministers is to libel the whole people. To say that the best men are chosen is a libel that 'riles' them still more, because it sounds like a sneer or an ill-natured jest: and to say that neither the best nor the worst are selected, but fair average men, is an affront equally unendurable. The press of England, *which uniformly speaks of the American people with respect*, but which does not speak of Mr. Pierce in the same style, is alleged to be utterly ignorant of American affairs, and accused of blowing up the embers of discord into a flame. But, after all, the English press and people are not quite so ill-informed upon America, as the Americans fancy. We know their strength and their weakness as well as, if not better than, themselves. We know their virtues and their vices; and we see the dangers, external and internal, which menace their tranquility; and the rocks against which they threaten to wreck the future happiness of the most magnificent and most hopeful region under the sun. What is more, we can make allowance for their temptations. We can deplore the existence of the slavery question, which gnaws at their vitals; and can fully appreciate that great necessity of 'annexation' which they will not always confess to be the guide of their political conduct, but which sits at the center and moves the whole machinery of their public life."

Such are the opinions which have been expressed to the largest existing circle of newspaper readers.

Amongst the more intelligent and liberal classes, including particularly the world of Nonconformists, the domestic affairs of the United States have caused grave and most anxious interest. Deeply as must have been stirred the feelings of every American citizen who fears God and loves his country, thousands of Englishmen, the best and most noble of the race, have been as deeply moved. Some of these, perhaps, standing apart from the battle field, and free from party and local feeling, can better estimate the awful issues, and the nature and tendencies of the conflicting forces, than those who are in the very midst of the din of arms, and enveloped in the atmosphere of strife. "I despair of the United States," said one the other day, whose ideal had been America. "Then," it was responded, "then you despair of representative government and of the human race." To which a third added: "Well, one might well do so in the presence of these latest American facts, which after all are in perfect sequence with what has gone before." These were observant, enlightened men, and speculative republicans into the bargain.

The new paper, the *Star*, which is American enough for the atmosphere of Boston or New-York, if "speaking without fear, favor or affection" could be tolerated, has given eloquent expression to opinions similar to these. Americans may be, or affect to be, indifferent to European opinions, and some of them account the civilization, the morals, the religion of British Christians to be all naught, or mere "fanaticism;" be this as it may, *this* is what is thought and felt in England, by those who have a real and intelligent reverence for the founders of American Independence, and who have learned of the same great masters who instructed and inspired American patriots:

"In common with myriads of men in Europe—sickened with the spectacle of humanity, oppressed and degraded by evil institutions inherited from the barbarism of past ages—we have been wont to turn our eyes to the great western commonwealth with emotions of gratitude and delight, in the hope that it was about to fulfil the poet's fond anticipation, and become

"Time's noblest offspring as its last."

To us it has always appeared that a glorious and enviable destiny was open to our American brethren. And with all our hearts have we bid them God-speed, as they have gone forth to earn far higher and more honorable distinctions than could be reaped from the bloody battle-fields of the Old World by occupying and cultivating the boundless territories which offer fresh and inexhaustible resources to their industry; in building the secure and lofty fabric of their great republic, as the home of liberty and civilization; in teaching all nations, by the inspiration of their example, how freedom and order may be combined to shed their blessings on the head of humanity; and in diffusing by moral and commercial influences over the mighty continent they inhabit their own admirable qualities of vigor, earnestness, and enterprise, so as to impose new life into effete and antiquated communities.

"In proportion, therefore, as we have nursed these ardent hopes is our sorrow bitter and profound, to witness certain incidents which *have recently made all the admirers of American institutions in this country hang down their heads with confusion and shame.* We do not so much refer to the scenes of violence and anarchy which prevail in Kansas, though these are lamentable enough; but by far the saddest and most ominous signs, to our mind, are the gross and brutal outrages committed in the very sanctuary of the constitution by men who are the sworn guardians of the freedom and dignity of the republic. The assault upon Mr. Sumner stands without parallel in the annals of civilized communities."

The *Star* describes the revolting scene, and then notices what to Englishmen is the most incredible feature of this unexampled and portentous outrage:

"While this is taking place *a number of his brother senators stand round and make no attempt to stay the arm of the assailant; some of them, indeed, mounted guard expressly to prevent interference.* Such conduct is utterly inexplicable to us in this country. We say nothing of the obligations of religion and morality—nothing of the requirements of personal self-respect or official decorum—nothing of the impulses of manly dignity or gentlemanly honor. It is easy to conceive that men of the quality of Mr. Brooks and his abettors should be utterly inaccessible to sentiments of this nature. But the wonder is that the mere instinct—we were almost going to say the mere animal instinct of fair play, which is found to actuate even the humblest classes of our population in their roughest physical conflicts, did not cry shame within their bosoms. *We believe that there is no company of coalheavers or costermongers, haunting the lowest purlieus of London, that would have suffered what the elect and educated legislators of America have witnessed; some with dastardly connivance, and others with avowed complacency and exultation.*"

Mr. Sumner, morally and intellectually, is then described to the myriad readers of the paper, and an article of unusual length is closed in these terms:

"Meanwhile, such acts as these upon which we have animadverted are bringing lasting dishonor on republican institutions. If Americans knew the enormous advantage they were giving by such frantic ebullitions of passion to the friends and champions of despotism in all parts of the world—if they knew what a "heavy blow and a sad discouragement" they inflict on the cause of human progress, surely they would put some restraint upon themselves, and not send forth the glorious form of Liberty haggard and bleeding from the wounds she has received in the house of her friends, to to be a laughing-stock and a reproach to all the tyrants of the earth."

That is precisely the fact. America, which was a word of hope to liberals, and a word of fear to despots and privileged orders, has become or is rapidly becoming powerless for good; her moral influence lost, her sun gone down while it is yet day. Again, to quote an opinion expressed in private conversation, when these matters were the topic: "We have had our struggle; we fought and conquered the boroughmongers;" we fought and conquered the selfish section of bread-taxing landowners. But the Americans have not fought; they have been demoralized and subjugated by a slaveocracy." This in sorrow, and in bitterness too, by English liberals, who would have gloried in the moral elevation and political greatness of the United States.

Another Difference!—The Queen held a levee on Wednesday, 25th. On the following morning, there was quite a *buzz* at the London clubs, increased by a misleading article, thrown off with the customary recklessness and haste of the *Times*, whose version of a court story was, that Mr. Dallas had introduced an American gentleman, who was not properly dressed (or disguised) for the occasion, according to use and wont, and the laws of the Medes and Persians and the Lord Chamberlain! that Sir Edward Cust, the Queen's Master of the Ceremonies, had thereupon repelled the undressed citizen, and that Mr. Dallas angrily dismissed himself in company with his dismissed friend. Thus the gossip of the clubs and the folly of the *Times*.

The *Star*, almost avowedly on the highest American authority, gives the following narrative of the affair:

"Mr. Dallas departed from the American Legation House to present himself before the Queen in the most orthodox and full dress suit, including sword by his side, white neckerchief, and fanciful hat. He had received authority from his government to conform, in such matters, entirely to the usage of this country; and he believed, in his own conscience, that it was only wise and respectful to the highest lady in England that such established ceremony should be observed. He was accompanied in his carriage by a gentleman of high military education and standing in the United States, who coveted the honor of being presented to to the Queen, and the antecedent arrangement had been made for his presentation in the diplomatic circle. This gentleman, known to ourselves of the kindest and most gentle manners, and to whom the public have been indebted for information that appeared in the correspondence part of this journal, was dressed, not as the *Times* tauntingly represents in yellow vest and frock coat, but with dress coat, white vest, and military stock—entirely, in all respects, attired as he would have been had he presented himself to his commander-in-chief in his own country. It did not occur to him or to the American Minister that there could be any possible objection to such a suit, and both were most anxious to conform to every state-court requirement, as a matter of duty as well as of form. However, the Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Edward Cust, perceived that the American gentleman had come without a cocked hat and sword, and with a military cravat that could not have been white; and in the most courteous and forbearing way, he made Mr. Dallas acquainted with the character of his instructions. Mr. Dallas, with equal good feeling, and free from all excitement, observed that he could scarcely pass on to the Queen and leave his friend behind him, and it was immediately arranged that both should retire. There was no ill feeling on either side, and no appearance of such a thing. The American gentleman felt he had made a mistake in not properly inquiring into the nature of Court arrangements, and the Master of the Ceremonies appeared to be very much grieved that his duty required him to interfere. The matter then came, we have been told, to the ears of the Queen, and if it had been thought advisable to have carried out her wish, there is no doubt that a special messenger would have been dispatched to the American Embassy, desiring Mr. Dallas and his friend to come to appear before her Majesty, and receive from her own lips an expression of regret that the arrangements of the Palace should have made it necessary for Sir Edward Cust to interfere with their approach."

The writer of this account, evidently an American, has a very happy hit and excellent rebuke on the *Times*. Some of the characteristics of that journal are attributed to "intellectual dissipation;" add to this the idea of reckless audacity, the audacity of irresponsible power, and a much more correct estimate of the leading journal is obtained than is afforded by the hundred-and-one grave speculations upon causes and motives which influence the *Times*. The *Star* and its American contributor will be other harpoons in the side of this leviathan:

"The INCENDIARY language employed by the *Times* newspaper may have its origin in a settled intention to create mischief, or it may arise from an intellectual dissipation. The last theory is the explanation which begins to be adopted in the city. Commercial gentlemen can scarcely make up their minds to believe that so much inflammatory and exasperating writing can be the result of a conspiracy designed to facilitate misunderstanding; nor can they imagine it possible that men of education and ability can be found so utterly unconscious of all responsibility in matters of so much serious importance. But they say that those who produce the firebrand material must be accustomed, at that hour of the night in which it is penned, to those habits which too frequently have been the characteristic of some of the most eminent literati in the British metropolis. If that be so, the case is one not so much for the interference of the people of this country, or for the consideration of the American Republic, as it is a case for the intervention of some moral and reformatory institute."

MESSRS EDITORS:—Some of your readers may be pleased to know of the doings of the Synod of Michigan, which has just closed its annual meeting. It convened in Flint on the 19th instant, and the opening sermon was preached by Rev. George Duffield, and is said to have been excellent, except that not enough acknowledgment of usefulness was given to evangelists and their labors.

Rev. E. J. Boyd, of Monroe, was elected moderator for the present year, and Rev. H. S. Stanley, of Jonesville, assistant clerk.

After the appointment of the usual committees, and the reporting of previously appointed ones, upon subjects of minor importance, the narrative of the state of religion was listened to with grateful interest. From the representation of different presbyteries, and from members of corresponding bodies, it appeared that the past year has been one of special favor to Zion. Very powerful and extended revivals were reported, of a character similar in manifestations and results to those enjoyed in New-England about one hundred years ago. The aged and the hardened as well as the young and tender have been subdued at the foot of the cross. One brother remarked that he had been taught that "in respect to the divine power, there is no such thing as hard cases." All felt like thanking God and taking courage. Rev. H. Hickey was afterward heard in respect to the North-western Agency of the American Tract Society. There certainly is room enough and need enough for a wide and useful agency of the kind Mr. Hickey represented, and we doubt not hundreds of Christians will take a new interest in this subject.

On the evening of the second day, Rev. Mr. Bradley, by previous appointment, delivered a clear and conclusive discourse upon the subject of Divorce.

Saturday morning was chiefly occupied in considering the matter of church erection, and the conditions of the acceptance and disbursement of the Michigan part of that fund were complied with; but it is certain that many very needy churches will not very eagerly make applications for help because of the securities required.

The question came up concerning the "erection" of three new presbyteries for the sake of convenience, and not because of the necessities of growth, and some doubted the power of the Synod to do this work without first obtaining the consent of the churches interested. But finally the responsibility was ventured, and two new Presbyteries were "erected," viz., Coldwater and Saginaw, and leave also granted to "erect" a third in the Grand River Valley.

A discussion arose and action was taken to secure, if possible, a better attendance of elders upon the future meetings of the Synod. The want of interest taken by the laity in these meetings seemed unaccountable. A very few were present this year—but the *time* of meeting was not favorable, and the *place* was not of convenient access. On Saturday afternoon, by reason of several overtures which had been presented, Dr. Duffield, as chairman of a committee, brought in a carefully-drawn paper upon the subject of Slavery and its connections. But as this was thought to be too tame and indefinite for these times, a substitute was moved, whereupon arose an interesting discussion which was continued to a late hour in the evening. The substitute was carried without any audibly dissenting, and it was voted to send copies to the New-York *Observer*, New-York *Evangelist* and *The Independent*. It is, however, but justice to the Synod and to you to say that on Monday morning, after many had gone home, it was moved and carried that *The Independent* be stricken from the list of papers to which the slavery resolutions were to be sent.

This action created some shame and murmuring among the minority. The chief reasons given for it were that *The Independent is* in no manner the organ of Synod, that it is seeking and using occasions to rail at New-School Presbyterians, and that resolutions sent would only furnish an occasion for abuse.

But your correspondent, believing that this will not be the case, and knowing that many Presbyterians in Michigan read *The Independent*—and not the other papers named—will venture to send you a copy, and to hope that you will publish them without comment. Surely you will not find fault with their severity, nor that they are so much in advance of the utterance of the General Assembly. But here they are:

"Whereas American Slavery, as it exists in these United States, is manifestly hostile to civil liberty both in the Slave and Free States, as developed in recent outrages, and opposed to the success of benevolent and religious institutions, constantly operating against the enlargement and purity of our churches, therefore

"*Resolved 1st*, That this Synod look with deep concern upon the present influence of American Slavery, and we desire to *renew* our solemn testimony against the political and moral evils which it engenders in both State and Church.

"*Resolved 2d*, That Synod are pained to learn of the recent outrages at Washington upon the freedom of speech in the Senate Chamber, and deeply sympathize with an abused Senator who was stricken to the floor for words uttered in debate.

"*Resolved 3d*, That this Synod mourns over the enormities and cruelties which have been recently perpetrated in Kansas by trampling upon the rights of freedom, the press and the polls, and destroying life; thus hindering the preaching of the Gospel and the triumph of truth in that beautiful land, and that we pledge our brethren there our sympathy and prayers.

"*Resolved 4th*, That the distracted state of our country calls for deep humiliation and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he would avert threatened calamity, bring order out of confusion, and overrule all things for the good of the church and his own glory."

On the Sabbath, most of the churches in Flint were supplied by members of Synod. Additional interest was given to the communion season in the afternoon by the admission of a young man to the membership of the Presbyterian church from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Rev. Mr. Fay, principal of that institution, interpreted the confession of faith in the language used by mutes, and the candidates responded in silence. To those who never witnessed such a scene, it was impressive and touching. In this town is also the Asylum for the Blind. Both of these benevolent institutions are under the same roof, in a nobly appearing edifice, which every way honors the State and ornaments the town in the suburbs of which it stands.*

On the whole, the meeting of the Synod was pleasant and profitable, and if the coming year should be one of as signal blessings from God as the past has been, there will be a glad assembling again in Niles, upon the third Thursday of June 1857.

Yours, G. L. F.

Ypsilanti, June 24, 1856.

* A proper tribute of remembrance was rendered to Rev. Marcus Harrison, Rev. Wm. Page, Rev. George Horsell and Rev. Benjamin Marvin, who have been removed by death during the past year.

THINGS IN VIRGINIA.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours, let me say I was some time since in Virginia. In years past I have passed through the State on various routes, and became acquainted with the state of society there.

In my late tour it was with much concern that I witnessed the evidences of decay, worn-out fields and deserted homesteads, where there were once fertile lands and, for the South, good buildings. A more painful sight is, the decay of morals. That high tone of honorable feeling that used to be one of their characteristics is now seldom met with. It has given way to low, grovelling, bitter feelings, vented unsparingly at the North and all whom they suspect of being unfriendly to their peculiar institutions. Slavery, slave-breeding and slave-trading have become their predominant interests, so that their greatest source of revenue or increase is from slaves sold.

They have expended large sums on internal improvements, a canal and railroads. Of the latter, the dilapidation is frequently apparent without the ability to repair.

Their State debt is now about twenty-five millions, for which they have to borrow this year about one million to pay the interest. I suppose as much or more will be needed another year to meet deficiencies, as there is no prospect of any increase in the revenue, while there is the temporary loan and an increased public debt. Were it not for the fact that they are in the market as borrowers, I do not believe the interest on their debt would have been provided for this year. Their State stocks are now selling for 93 to 95 cents on the dollar. I doubt whether any prudent man who would take the trouble to go there and examine for himself, would buy their stocks for a permanent investment even at 50 cents.

There are good men at the South who deplore this this melancholy state of things, and would be glad of any change for the better; but they are overawed by the slaveholders, who act in concert. They do not in the aggregate amount to one-tenth of the population, but overawe and control the press and liberty of speech. If there could be a vote taken where the people could express their sentiments without fear, there would be found in the State a majority opposed to slavery. In Western Virginia, I am informed by men well qualified to judge, that more than two-thirds of the voting population would be opposed to the continuance of slavery.

I am, my dear sir, very sincerely yours, ——.

THE BOYS FOR THE TIMES.

NOTHING encourages those in the service of the Children's Aid Society more than the letters which they are daily receiving from the boys and girls who have been sent into the country. Many who could not read or write, who had never been in a school, are now our correspondents. These communications, both from children and employers, have settled the question that the outcast street-child is not beyond reclaiming, under the influences of a new Christian *home*.

The following is a letter lately received from a little orphan boy who was sent some time ago to H——, Mass. He speaks nobly for freedom, and his voice is worthy of being heard. We hope hundreds of such boys have been saved by the Society to the country.

Dear Sir:—I received your last letter sooner than I expected, and was glad to hear that you liked my situation. I am now inclined to stick to the trade till I learn it. I like my place very much so far. I could not be better suited. Indeed, I like my master and mistress, and all the family very well. They are good to me, or have been so far. I go to Sunday-school every Sunday, and meeting. They do not have Sunday-school here as they do in New-York—they have it here at noon, because it is more convenient for those who have to come a great way.

I like the trade very well. It is not hard work. I help take care of the garden this year. I shall have more work to do for the first two years than the other three, because the youngest apprentice has the hardest time of it. I was very glad you sent me a Report, and thank you for it. I am very fond of reading. I have read all the books I could get hold of, and now want more. I get books from the Sabbath-school, but they are so small I can read them in a little while. I read some in my little Bible every night before I go to bed.

Dear Sir: I wish I could have you here to tell my thoughts which I cannot write, and to see the clover field which now lies before me, and the green trees, and hills, and rocks, and cattle, and that you could hear the songs of the different birds, and lowing of the calves for their supper. From where I now sit I look upon the whole town of B——, with its neat cottages, and snug little bushes, and its lofty trees directing their course upwards, with the little birds hopping from branch to branch and tree to tree. Is there not something in nature's works as in the works of man?

Dear Sir: It almost makes me tremble when I think of the slavery that is in our land. Mr. Charles Robinson, of Hardwick, who was Governor of Kansas, which is now under the slaveholders of Missouri, was bold. I have seen him and talked with him. I lived with his brother last winter. You may think I talk bold for one of my age, but I talk nothing only what I feel. I have learned enough of the Revolution to know what liberty means, and if I was old enough I would go to Kansas and fight for freedom, if I could get it no other way. I mean all I say. I have been reading of their doings there in the papers, as my master's folks take a pretty good supply of your city papers. Tell all the boys and girls to seek the country—to make wise men and women—to settle the western country if it be free, and if it should not be free when they grow up to make it so. Answer me in course of few weeks, as I will be going to see my guardian, and I let him see all the letters you send me. He sends his respects to you.

Truly yours,

JOHN H. R.

Children going to the West.

We are glad to state that many boys and girls in New-York are following our young correspondent's advice. On Monday a company started in charge of Mr. Macy for Wisconsin. Two or three wavering ones could not make up their mind to go until they had heard John's letter. Many of this party are very interesting children. A family that will help one of them, we believe, will not be a loser in the charity. They went off in fine spirits, all eager for the journey. We saw only one little fellow shedding tears, and he was taking leave of his parents. Near the time of their departure, two homeless children, a boy and a girl, strayed into the office, having been told they could find assistance there by some strangers. They were soon found to be proper subjects for the expedition, and their names were added to the list. The boy arrived from England last week. Since he landed he has been stopping at a lodging-house in Greenwich street. He is penniless, and we cannot learn that he has any friends in this country. His father was a Methodist clergyman. The following is a brief sketch of the girl:

M——, S——, orphan, parents died in the old country, Irish Catholic, thirteen years old, has no home or friends, found in the street by Miss W——, who sent her to the Society. Has lived with a woman in Nineteenth street, run away because she drinks and abuses her. Has had a hard life, ragged and dirty.

Here is another's enrolment: G—— D——, American Protestant, fourteen years. His mother, a widow, is a poor invalid for life; has a little brother eight years old; had a place in a dry goods store once, but did not answer; brought to the Society by his aunt; says he wants to make a good man, and be a comfort to his mother; intelligent, active, not very strong. "Hopes he shall live with good Christian folks."

They go by the Collingwood route, via Toronto and the Georgian Lake. May the Father of the orphan and friendless be with them. H.

THE POLICY OF THE RUFFIANS.

THE admirable Report of the Congressional Committee should be universally read, and should be commented on at all meetings. Hardly a question is left unanswered, or a doubt unsolved, or a cavil unsilenced. We copy as a sample of thorough work, the developments made of the original policy of the Border Ruffians. It shows that they looked far ahead, and counted the cost. After refuting certain charges in regard to the Northern emigrants, the Report proceeds:

Your Committee are satisfied that these charges were made the mere pretext to induce an armed invasion into the territory, as a means to control the election and establish slavery there.

The real purpose is avowed and illustrated by the testimony and conduct of Col. John Scott, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, who acted as the attorney for the sitting delegates before your Committee. The following are extracts from his deposition:

"Prior to the election in Burr Oak precinct, in the Fourteenth District, on the 29th of November, 1854, I had been a resident of Missouri, and I then determined, if I found it necessary, to become a resident of Kansas Territory. On the day previous to the election, I settled up my board at my bourding-house in St. Joseph's, Missouri, and went over to the territory, and took boarding with Mr. Bryant, near whose house the polls were held the next day, for one month, so that I might have it in my power, by merely determining to do so, to become a resident of the territory on the day of the election.

"When my name was proposed as a Judge of Election, objections were made by two persons only. . . . I then publicly informed those present that I had a claim in the territory, that I had taken board in the territory for a month, and that I could at any moment become an actual settler and legal voter in the territory, and that I would do so, if I concluded at any time during the day that my vote would be necessary to carry that precinct in favor of the pro-slavery candidate for delegate to Congress. . . . . I did not during the day consider it necessary to become a resident of the territory for the purpose mentioned, and did not vote or offer to vote at that election.

"I held the office of City Attorney for St. Joseph's at that time, and had held it for two or three years previously, and continued to hold it till this spring. . . . . I voted at an election at St. Joseph's in the spring of 1855, and was reappointed City Attorney. The question of slavery was put in issue at the election of November, 1854, to the same extent as in every election in this territory. General Whitfield was regarded as the pro-slavery candidate for the pro-slavery party. I regarded the question of slavery as the primarily prominent issue at that election, and so far as I know, all parties agreed in making that question the issue of the election.

"It is my intention and the intention of a great many other Missourians now residing in Missouri, whenever the slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this territory in the adoption of the State Constitution, to remove to this territory in time to acquire the right of becoming legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the territory is to determine the domestic institutions of this territory, when it comes to be a State, and we would not come but for that purpose, and would never think of coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situated."

The invasion of March 30 left both parties in a state of excitement, tending directly to produce violence. The successful party was lawless and reckless, while assuming the name of the "Law-and-Order" party. The other party, at first surprised and confounded, was greatly irritated, and some resolved to prevent the success of the invasion. In some districts, as before stated, protests were sent to the Governor; in others this was prevented by threats; in others by the want of time, only four days being allowed by the proclamation for this purpose; and in others by the belief that a new election would bring a new invasion. About the same time, all classes of men commenced bearing deadly weapons about the person, a practice which has continued to this time. Under these circumstances, a slight or accidental quarrel produced unusual violence, and lawless acts became frequent. This evil condition of the public mind was further increased by acts of violence in Western Missouri, where, in April, a newspaper press called the Parkville *Luminary* was destroyed by a mob.

About the same time, Malcolm Clark assaulted Cole McCrea at a squatter meeting in Leavenworth, and was shot by McCrea in alleged self-defence.

On the 17th day of May, William Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, was first notified to leave, and upon his refusal, was forcibly seized, taken across the river, and carried several miles into Missouri, and then tarred and feathered, and one side of his head shaved, and other gross indignities put upon his person.

Previous to the outrage, a public meeting was held, (245,) at which resolutions were unanimously passed, looking to unlawful violence, and grossly intolerant in their character. The right of free speech on the subject of slavery was characterized as a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the community, and as "circulating incendiary sentiments." They say "to the peculiar friends of Northern fanatics, Go home and do your treason where you may find sympathy." Among other resolves is the following:

"*Resolved*, That the institution of slavery is known and recognized in this territory; that we repel the doctrine that it is a moral and political evil, and we hurl back with scorn upon its slanderous authors the charge of inhumanity; and we warn all persons not to come to our peaceful firesides to slander us, and sow the seeds of discord between the master and the servant; for, as much as we deprecate the necessity to which we may be driven, we cannot be responsible for the consequences."

A Committee of Vigilance of thirty men was appointed, "to observe and report all such persons as shall, ... by the expression of abolition sentiments, produce disturbance to the quiet of the citizens, or danger to their domestic relations; and all such persons so offending shall be notified and made to leave the territory."

The meeting "was ably and eloquently addressed by Judge Lecompte, Col. J. N. Burns, of Western Missouri, and others." Thus the head of the Judiciary in the Territory not only assisted at a public and bitterly partizan meeting, whose direct tendency was to produce violence and disorder, but, before any law is passed in the territory, he prejudges the character of the domestic institutions, which the people of the territory were, by their organic law, "left perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way."

On this committee were several of those who held certificates of election as members of the Legislature; some of the others were then and still are residents of Missouri, and many of the committee have since been appointed to the leading offices in the territory, one of which is the Sheriffalty of the county. Their first act was that of mobbing Phillips.

Subsequently, on the 25th of May, A. D. 1855, a public meeting was held, at which R. R. Rees, a member elect of the Council, presided, (246.) The following resolutions, offered by Judge Payne, a member elect of the House, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the action of the committee of citizens that shaved, tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, and had sold by a negro, Wm. Phillips, the moral perjurer.

"*Resolved*, That we return our thanks to the committee for faithfully performing the trust enjoined upon them by the pro-slavery party.

"*Resolved*, That the committee be now discharged.

"*Resolved*, That we severely condemn those pro-slavery men who, from mercenary motives, are calling upon the pro-slavery party to submit without further action.

"*Resolved*, That in order to secure peace and harmony to the community, we now solemnly declare that the pro-slavery party will stand firmly by and carry out the resolutions reported by the committee appointed for that purpose on the memorable 30th."

The act of moral perjury here referred to, is the swearing by Phillips to a truthful protest in regard to the election of March 30, in the Sixteenth District.

CHURCH BUILDING.

MILWAUKIE, June 28, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

As you have taken a deep interest in the movements of the Albany Convention for building houses of worship in the West, I am happy to give you some facts respecting the working of the Church Building Fund in this State. The amount appropriated was eight thousand dollars. This was entrusted to a very intelligent and practical State Committee, and was by them distributed among forty-seven congregations, to assist in the erection of churches. In many of these places the amount offered was the turning-point of the enterprise. The whole sum being limited and the applications numerous, each town felt the necessity of making an effort at once, and of exerting themselves to the utmost extent of their means; and, as the very judicious rules adopted by the Albany Convention were rigidly enforced, forty-seven houses of worship, costing probably at least fifty thousand dollars, were actually built and paid for. These constitute considerably more than half the number belonging to our denomination in the State. And it is a fact that cannot fail to excite the warmest interest, that numerous and powerful revivals of religion have been enjoyed by these churches—more numerous and powerful than in any other State with which I am acquainted.

Having recently traveled a considerable distance in the interior of the State, I have made particular inquiries as to its present religious condition, and I feel satisfied that it is fully time to raise a similar fund, but for a larger amount. And as individual examples are always more impressive than general statements, I will state what I have learned respecting the county of W., which is perhaps a fair specimen of twenty or more counties in the State. This county comprises eighteen townships, each containing thirty-six square miles. The population by the census last year was nearly seven thousand inhabitants, it is now at least eight, and will be next year over ten thousand. More than three quarters of these are from New England and New-York. *There is not a single church edifice in the county of any denomination.* There are only three organized Congregational or Presbyterian churches, and only one minister of these denominations, who preaches to two congregations ten miles apart, and who derives more than half his support from the Home Missionary Society. One of these churches is in the town of W., the county seat. It now contains only five members, but it is expected that six more will be added at the next communion season. Only two of the five are males, and one of them lives eight miles from the village.

This village, W., now contains 700 inhabitants and next year there will be 1,000. There are twelve dozen steam flouring mill and a large saw mill. The only place of worship is a school-house, 16 feet by 24, the very humblest character. There is a large and convenient hall, but the owner absolutely refuses to rent it for that purpose, though he is willing to have it used for every other. Of course only a very small proportion of the people can or do attend worship. A meeting-house is absolutely necessary, and one has been contracted for, and is now being erected. It will cost eleven hundred dollars. Towards this about six hundred is subscribed. As the number of those who feel the value of religion is very small, and as most of the men of property prefer to spend the Sabbath in hunting rather than in religious worship, the erection of the church involves great sacrifices on the part of those who build it. They cannot finish it alone. But if six hundred dollars were appropriated to them, they would make up the deficiency, though some of them would be obliged to go without necessary furniture, and perhaps clothing, for the purpose. If some of our Eastern friends could converse with the brother who gave me the facts I have stated, and learn what real *sacrifices* are made at the West for the cause of Christ, they would get new ideas on the subject of self-denial as a practical reality.

These brethren have been told that they can have assistance on one easy condition—that they will become Presbyterians. But they are attached by the associations of childhood, as well as by their convictions of truth, to our form of church government, and are unwilling to abandon it. I trust they will not be compelled to do so.

It is true economy to aid such a church in their efforts. The church I have mentioned, as soon as they finish and pay for their building, will have the cooperation of the entire community. Every man from regard to his own standing, or from desire to promote the good order of society, will take a seat and pay for it: and next year, instead of raising one hundred dollars with difficulty towards a minister's salary, they will probably raise five hundred easily, and assume his entire support.

If a fund of a hundred thousand dollars should be raised, probably five thousand dollars of this amount would be contributed by Wisconsin, and fifteen thousand would be appropriated to that State. This would assist it, and ensure, the erection of eighty or ninety Congregational churches, and would have a most auspicious effect in determining the religious character of that State for all future time. There has never been a similar amount raised by the church for the extension of Christ's Kingdom, the effect of which has been so great and happy as that of our former effort, and I think there is the strongest reason to believe that a similar effort would be much needed now, and would be as successful and beneficial.

Yours very truly, T. D.

LETTER FROM ROCHESTER N. Y.

CITY HALL, Rochester, June 27, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

Could the eyes of this nation, as one man, see what I see now, could they know, as I know, the moral worth and high-toned religious sentiment that fills the breast of a large portion of the vast concourse of people that crowd the ample space of this hall, they could but feel that the subject of vast import had moved their hearts, and induced them here to assemble to give utterance to the deep abhorrence of the whole system of slavery and its propagandism. These are here to signify their acceptance of the platform put forth at Philadelphia, and to ratify, in this expressive form, the nomination of John C. Fremont, as the exponent of their views of the principles that should govern this nation, and actuate the breasts of her rulers.

Before me, as I sit to pen the proceedings of the meeting, I see a large number of our most zealous and devoted divines, evincing the *deep interest they feel* in the welfare of this nation. Around me, on every side, I behold our Christian citizens, men of great moral truth, those who influence and control our religious exercises in all our churches, whose power is felt in all our commercial transactions, that have justly given to so elevated a character as a pattern city for morals, sound judgment, and far-reaching benevolence. Each watching with eager eyes the workings of that unseen power *within*, that makes man feel he is a *man* and not a *chattel*, and catching with wondrous zeal the spirit infused into and spread over this vast assemblage. E.

VOICE OF THE VENERABLE QUINCY.

SHORTLY after the Sumner outrage the venerable and honored patriot, Josiah Quincy, Senior, wrote a letter which we copied, expressing, in saddened and rather despondent language, his humiliation at the state of things, and his apprehensions as to the future. We are glad now to be able to publish a letter from him of a more hopeful tone. The nomination of the Young Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, and the enthusiasm that has been everywhere aroused, *rekindles* the ancient fire of the old man's patriotism, and he again resolves never to despair of the republic. It is a letter to cheer desponding minds, infusing new life and arousing to new efforts to save the country.

Letter from Josiah Quincy, Senior.—The Young America Fremont Club, of Boston, received the following patriotic letter a day or two since from Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senior, enclosing "material aid."

"Messrs. E. J. Sweet, J. H. Lane, Jr., Wm. H. Guild, Jr., Corresponding Secretaries of the Young America Fremont Club:

"Gentlemen:—I rejoice in your organization. I thank God! the palsy of death is not *yet* upon the liberties of the Free States. The young blood begins to move. The question depending is, Are the slaveholders or the Free States henceforth to gov

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ers are masters. Be firm and united.
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e misunderstood. The slaveholders mean
govern this Union hereafter, as they have
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purposes, the Free States are slaves, and
, to the worst of all possible masters.
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e negligent or faithless to the opportun-
to their hands. God and your country
my young friends. Both will bless you.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

end you thirty dollars, to aid in defraying
of your organization. If that is not my
me know what is, and I will transmit it.

COUNTRY AND PRAYER.

to the ballot-box. We should. We ad-
didates. We should, honestly, faithfully.
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lete in the citizen's power for the good of
If there are Israels enough amongst us,
ve power with God, and shall prevail.
threatening instant destruction, shall
safety. Let us ask, and expect, great
own great people. PROV.

ERRORS AND IMMORALITIES OF SWEDENBORG."

tide of a tract published at Lancaster,
over & Goldsmith, printers; from whom
ained. Price 5 cents single; 50 cents a

at Swedenborg taught errors destruc-
Christian faith, and immoralities too
be named. Its publication is justified
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ho think favorably of his doctrines read

and let those who have friends that have been or,
is danger of being misled by Swedenborgianisms
em this tract to read. COR.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION.
No. II.

We now resume our compilation of authentic facts
d testimonies concerning the conduct and sacrifices
f the people of South Carolina during the war of the
Revolution. It will be recollected that, in *The Inde-
pendent* of the 10th, we quoted from Ramsay's "His-
ry of the War in South Carolina," a number of ex-
raordinary statements to the effect that the people
nly abandoned General Lincoln, who had been a
ir special request sent on with troops from the North
their defence, and allowed him first to be shut
in Charleston, and then entirely refused to send him
ther men or provisions, or even to lift a finger to help
m in obtaining the supplies which had been collected
the country. And after the surrender, they made
ste to give their parole first, and then to take the
th of allegiance to the crown—an act of open treason
ainst the United States.

Mr. Bancroft, *in his speech* at the recent celebration
the battle of King's Mountain, last year, compliment-
d the South Carolinians on the powers of self-defence
d their own troops exhibited in the Revolution, and
oke of the scanty aid they received from the North.
dge Johnson, in his life of Greene, vol. I., page 273
ys, gives a different representation. Before the
ge of Charleston, "Howe's unfortunate expedition
ainst Florida had totally broken up the Southern
my; the Carolina regiments were thinned down by
sses to a mere handful; the Northern regiments
d had been sent on with Howe and Armstrong had
n melted away, chiefly by the expiration of their
ms of enlistment; and the Georgia regiment had
ost all been made prisoners at different times, and
nfined in the prison-ships." The six Carolina regi-
nts "mustered but 800 men." As soon as it ap-
ared that the British force embarked at New-York
s destined to act against Charleston, "a reinforce-
nt of 1,500 men from the Virginia and North-Caro-
na lines were sent on by order of Congress." Gen-
l Lincoln had at no time above 4,000 combatants,
uding citizens and sailors, although "he had been
mised by the two States of North and South
rolina as many as 9,000."

After the fall of Charleston "the inhabitants very
nerally submitted, and either were paroled as pris-
rs, or took protection as British subjects." But
e hopes of a quiet retreat on their farms, with
ich the inhabitants had consoled themselves in sub-
tting to the conquerors, were soon ascertained to be
ally illusory," when it was "announced to the loy-
s, or those who had taken protection, that it was
pected of them to embody themselves for actual ser-
e," p. 282. They had yielded to "the desire of en-
ging the society and providing for the wants and
fety of their families;" but yet "their best wishes
re with their countrymen, and they had no idea of
ing called to take up arms against them." But their
isgust at the illjudged requisition did not lead to any
actical results or organized resistance.

In a few weeks after the fall of the city, the enemy
d himself in the tranquil possession of the country
m the sea nearly to the mountains, with the excep-
n of a part of the present districts of York and
ncaster," p. 282.

neral Gates was appointed to the Southern army
Lincoln's surrender. Washington wrote to Greene
at the appointment should be left to him, "I shall
hesitate in preferring you to this command." But
ngress chose to make the appointment without con-
ting the Commander-in-chief, and they made the se-
ction under the influence of the malign jealousy
ainst Washington, which is known to have been par-
ularly virulent after the surrender of Burgoyne to
neral Gates at Saratoga. Gates advanced to the South, with
t plans, but he miscalculated the resources of the
untry, and got his forces divided, and was driven to
e unfortunate battle of Camden, Aug. 15, 1780,
circumstances of disadvantage. The historian
ys that Gates "chose the most advantageous ground,
drew up his men to the best advantage, but to
m their rout was beyond his power." The result,
unlooked-for and so disastrous, drove Congress at
ce to the step of requesting the Commander-in-chief
name the successor of Gen. Gates. He gave it of
urse to Greene, and the South approved the choice.
fter Gates' defeat at Camden, and the dispersion
Sumpter's command, "there did not remain in
uth Carolina a man in arms in the American cause,
cept the few who were embodied under Marion."
ose who, too, escaped into North Carolina, "thus
ft the State of South Carolina wholly abandoned to
emy." p. 303. The forces that destroyed Fergu-
n at King's Mountain, October 7th, were gathered
m "the hardy race that occupy the mountains
m the Kenhawa to the Ogeechee," who had main-
ned "a connexion between the frontier settlements"
d the necessity of guarding against the Indians. They
d have been mostly from Virginia and North Caro-
a. That brilliant affair compelled Cornwallis to re-
at from Charlotte, N.C., to Winsborough, S.C., al-
ugh he had boasted that "two provinces were sub-
ued, and the third was but the stepping-block to the
nquest of Virginia," and there was in fact "no army
pposse him from Georgia to the Delaware."

Could Campbell's six thousand men have been kept
ether, and marched across the Catawba into the rear
the British army, a distance of not thirty miles,"
test results might have followed, as Gates by this
d collected something of an army at Hills-
ough, then the seat of the legislature of North
rolina. But "the militia had marched home under
espective leaders," immediately after the affair at
's Mountain, and so nothing further was done to
ist the British under Cornwallis, p. 309.

neral Greene took the command on the 2d of De-
ber, at Charlotte, N.C., and in a letter to Lafay-
e he says, "I assure you our whole force fit for
ty that are properly clothed and properly equipped,
ll not amount to 800 men," p. 340. "The country
s laid waste, and the inhabitants plunder one another
a little less than savage fury." North Carolina
d not at the time an enlisted man in the field,"
. On the 26th the American army reached their
camp of repose" on the Pee Dee, in South Carolina,
osen as a place where they could reach supplies
recruit the spirits and establish the discipline of the
y, p. 347. The enemy were then "in possession of
the fertile and populous parts of South-Carolina,"
id.

The first movement in South-Carolina, which took
ace after Greene's arrival, was Lee's union with
arion, and Morgan's march upon the Catawba with
e troops of Maryland and Virginia, Col. Washing-
n's light-horse, and Davidson's division of North-
arolina militia, who took post on the Pacolet on the
th of December. Here "General Pickens and Col.
Call," of S.C., "at the head of about one hundred
en, took the field, and sending off their families and
ve over the mountains for security, they proceeded
join Morgan," p. 362. The brilliant affairs of Col.
shington at Hammond's Store, of Col. Hayes at
Williams, produced a perceptible change in the popular
timent, as Cornwallis felt, and Tarleton was sent to
ve Morgan out of the State; but the battle of the
wpens changed all that. The 17th of January, 1781,
as the first link in the chain of events that led even
the capture of Cornwallis, and the successful termina-
n of the revolutionary war," p. 377. Morgan's force
nsisted of "290 regular infantry, 80 cavalry and 600
ilitia, in all 970." Two companies of the militia were
m Virginia, p. 374. "Among the booty taken on
is occasion, and probably among the causes why the
emy were beaten, must be included a great number
(it is said 70) of negro slaves," p. 385.

At this time Cornwallis had his headquarters at Winns-
orough, and held a chain of forts from Augusta to
eorgetown, with Charleston as a center. It is not to
e our purpose to detail the masterly manœuvres of Greene
ith his little army during that memorable campaign.
is a rich study for the military partizan, and finally
ent Cornwallis to meet his fate in Virginia, while
reene with his shadow of an army held Lord Rawdon
check in South Carolina, gradually circumscribed
him, then shut him up in Charleston, and eventually drove the British out of the State. What we wish to show is the manner in which he was supported by South Carolina.

When he took the command, he found the army "without men, without money, without clothing, and scant of provisions; the officers distracted with jealousies, and the people torn by dissensions." His first care was to restore and preserve harmony among his officers, while, in regard to the distractions and vacillations of the people, he adopted a solemn resolution, "not to be turned aside or controlled in his measures by popular opinion," and "to incur any responsibility in order to promote the great end of his command—the protection of the country."

The battle of Eutaw was fought on the 9th of September, 1781, and it is said that, in ten days afterwards, he "could not have mustered at headquarters a thousand men fit for action," while he himself was laboring under disease, and the soldiers were perishing with wounds and sickness. At one time there was not an ounce of bark in the army, even their salt had failed, and when his officers used to accompany their daily appeals for relief with the indignant exclamation, "We are abandoned, let us retire," he uttered the celebrated exclamation which South Carolina will do well never to forget as the voice of a Northern man—"I will deliver the country or perish," vol. II., p. 249.

Dec. 14. "Our horses have neither cloaks nor blankets, nor have our troops received a shilling pay since they came in this country," p. 285. "Nearly one half of our soldiers have not a shoe to their feet, and not a blanket to ten men through the line," p. 285.

After the retreat from Ninety-Six, and while Lafayette in Virginia was still retreating before Cornwallis, it is said there was a prevalent opinion, "that the Southern States were abandoned to their fate." It is said that "there were not wanting politicians who were inclined to the compromise of relinquishing the Southern, to secure the independence of the Northern and middle States," vol. II., p. 154.

"The public have not furnished me with a shilling of money for this department since I have had the command here, except paper, of which I could make no use. We took a couple of boats at Augusta, which were sold, and the product is all I have had for special services and intelligence," p. 285.

Cornwallis surrendered in October, 1781; and on the 18th of January, 1782, the legislature of South Carolina reassembled at Jacksonborough, after an interregnum of two years. The country had been cleared thus far by Greene's army, which continued to afford them protection.

The campaign of 1782 was "as dull and insipid, as that of the preceding was critical and interesting," p. 289.

The army removed in July to Ashley Hill. "A better place than the former, but such is the reputation of even that neighborhood in respect to salubrity, that no one resides here in the summer who can possibly avoid it. Yet here the army must necessarily remain during the autumn months, or the enemy recover the low country," p. 349.

He writes to Gen. Barnwell: "The army have spilt their blood freely in the service of this country, and it wounds their feelings to be left to suffer, when nothing but negligence and too great a love of property is the cause of it," p. 351.

During the whole of that season, Greene was compelled to subsist his army by impressment of provisions and forage, the inhabitants furnishing almost nothing voluntarily to their legitimate protectors. In fact, their sympathies were more with the British than the Americans. Gov. Matthews, in answering one of Greene's fervent appeals to the State authorities for relief, says expressly that "one essential cause of the distress of the army is the prodigious quantity of provisions that are daily carried into Charleston;" that is, to the British army then occupying the city. And he urges Greene to seize those provisions.

As a proof at once of the General's inflexibility of purpose to carry out his plans and finish what he had undertaken, it is to be noted that the legislature, on first reassembling, had voted to present him with a plantation of great value, as a testimonial of public gratitude for his great merits. But this gift was still under the control of the legislature, and there were not wanting men who were willing to fan the flame of discontent occasioned by the rigor of Greene's seizures of provisions and forage and other necessaries for the subsistence of his army, and to make it the occasion of a repeal of the grant. This spirit of hostility was lurking "even among the Governor's Council," p. 356. But Greene disregarded it. He kept his troops in the field through a season of almost unexampled sickliness, with the dysentery and other diseases in his camp, and he would not allow starvation to be added to their other sufferings. What aggravated the unreasonableness of this discontent, at least among those who professed to be Americans at heart, was the well-known fact that the army were kept in the field "expressly at the instance of the Southern delegates, for the protection of Charleston," p. 387.

Charleston was finally evacuated by the British forces under General Leslie on the 14th of December, 1782, but it was still necessary to keep a military possession, because the treaty of peace had not been received, and the same consideration of holding the State still governed General Greene and the Congress which had operated from the beginning, because they knew that efforts were made to settle the question of boundaries on the *uti possidetis* principle, that each party should keep whatever territory it might have in actual possession at the moment of peace.

During the winter, vexations and privations were heaped upon the army as before, both by the people and the authorities.

That was a trying winter to the American armies, both North and South. It was the time of the Newburgh letter, which appeared in March, 1783. Letters of disaffection were written to Greene, but nothing could shake his patriotism. He was a republican, as true as Washington. The sufferings of his army were increased rather than diminished. He wrote in vain to the governors of the Southern States to furnish supplies, but with little effect. He says of his suffering soldiers: "Often in the worst times have I assured them that their country would not be unmindful of their sufferings and services; and humbly, yet confidently, do I hope that their just claims will not be forgotten."

One of the first acts of the legislature on renewing their functions, had been to pass a stringent law against the impressment of provisions and supplies, thus increasing the embarrassment of the army. The historian says: "It is a very remarkable fact, that in three if not four of the most Southern States, the first use of their restoration to the exercise of civil authority was to pass laws which had nearly ruined the army that suffered so much in delivering them from the enemy," p. 309.

Among the vexations occasioned by the pragmatical disposition of the Carolinians, this was one: A captain Ker of the British army, who was sent to Charleston with a flag of truce, was actually ordered to be imprisoned by the Governor, because he made his communication to the General of the army of the United States, instead of his Excellency. Greene very properly told Ker to pay no attention to the Governor, and so it ended. Another vexatious case arose in this manner. Some horses which had been captured by Kosciusko from the tories on James' Island, were claimed by citizens, and demanded under a law of the State, allowing one-fourth of the value for salvage. The question arose, "How far the army of the United States, when operating within a State, was bound by the State laws, as to the loss or acquirement of property in war?" Judge Johnson remarks that "The general power of conducting the war would seem to have vested in Congress the right to legislate on captures," vol. II., p. 345. But to avoid an open conflict, Greene allowed them to take their horses, on a stipulation to refer it to Congress. But Congress never acted on the matter. It was only Northern soldiers who suffered loss.

The welcome news of peace was received at Charleston on the 16th of April, 1783, and was celebrated by a general illumination on the 22d. "On that day, and for several days before it, the army had no bread, not even rice to eat," p. 391.

The army was soon disbanded, and the remnants that a sickly climate, hard service and starvation had left, returned to their homes in the North. We have only room now to add some reflections of the historian, Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, on the sufferings of the army, and the treatment they received during the season of 1782, after the British had retired to his fortresses, and the American army was employed in the low country, in circumscribing and watching the enemy, with but little active service.

"The summer spent in the neighborhood of the Ashley was a summer of self-devotion; the contest with disease was a thousand times more trying to the constancy of the troops, than the severest conflicts with the enemy; and the patient resignation of the officers and men to the fevers and agues which raged among them, and trampled over innumerable victims, ought never to be remembered by the citizens of Carolina, without placing themselves in the situation of their defenders. To cover the country while it reorganized its civil government, and to preserve it from plunder and devastation, as well as the fatal operation of the *uti possidetis* principle, then insisted on in the negotiations for peace, were the objects for which hundreds of gallant young men, drawn together from the *most healthful regions of the North*, lay exposed, the entire summer, to the suns and dews of a destructive climate," p. 424.

"It is with confidence we maintain that this was the severest probation that the patriotism of our armies was ever subjected to in the revolutionary conflict. To have compelled a Northern army again to brave the horrors of that fatal summer, would have required the power of a superior army. But not a murmur ever escaped the officers, and their own feelings and sufferings were forgotten when they saw their General shivering like themselves under a *tertian*, or glowing with the fever which raged in his veins.

"How will the candid and liberal regret, that the sufferings of such men had not terminated with the retirement of the enemy! If it be possible to excuse the privations to which they were subjected even after the peace, Carolina could urge the strongest excuses; but a just posterity will regret the unfortunate circumstances which conspired to produce that result, and regret still more that it cannot be recorded of their fathers, that *their last crust was cheerfully divided with their brave defenders*," p. 425.

We have still some additional authorities to introduce, together with an account of what took place on Greene's proposal to arm the slaves.

Literary Record.

Taylor's Cyclopedia.—We are requested by Messrs. Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., of Cincinnati, the publishers of Bayard Taylor's "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel," to state that the work will not be impeded by Mr. Taylor's visit to the Scandinavian regions of Europe, for the book was all in type previous to his departure:

"It reaches 980 pages, one-third to one-half more matter than was at first contemplated; the price, however, will remain at four dollars, as was anticipated, the publishers feeling assured of a very large demand. They have several presses constantly running upon it, in order, if possible, to have a full supply in September, the time fixed for its publication."

Thackeray.—Mr. Thackeray has accepted an invitation of the Directors of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh to deliver his lectures on the "Four Georges," before that Society.

Lossing.—The indefatigable Lossing has given us an illustrated history of the Seal of the United States, in the July number of Harper's Magazine. Joel Barlow's famous "Hasty-Pudding," the great comic poem of the revolutionary days, is exquisitely reprinted, and illustrated in the same number, which also contains a natural history of the negro race, specimens, etc., of Webster's table talk, with good stories, criticisms, and things in general.

English Newspapers.—By the latest returns it appears that the journals which advocate liberal political principles annually gain about seven per cent. on their circulation, but the conservative papers have declined more than fifteen per cent. a year since 1851. The national characteristics appear in the circulation of the weekly papers. The sporting journals print more than four times the number of copies issued by the agricultural and horticultural papers. The religious papers of London do not have one-third so large an average circulation as the religious newspapers of Boston. The New-York *Independent* now circulates more copies per week in the six New-England States and the State of New-York, than all the religious newspapers of London circulated in England in the year 1853! No English newspaper out of London has a circulation beyond 14,000 copies.—*Boston Trans.*

Colton's Atlas Complete.—We are glad to see the great work "Colton's Atlas of the World," completed. For the last four years, the main force of the whole establishment of J. H. Colton & Co., at 172 William street, has been concentrated upon this enterprise of furnishing an Atlas of American production fitted to compete with the best standard publications of Europe. They have expended more than $60,000 in preparing it, employing the most competent artists and the best geographers and students in its construction. Price, according to binding, of the American Atlas, $15 to $25; of the Atlas of the World, $24 to $44.

These atlases, the one illustrating the geography of America, and the other that of the whole world, have been compiled with the view of supplying the public with a complete and authentic system of maps, and a general review of the political, social, and material condition of nations at the present day.

The "ATLAS OF AMERICA" contains separate maps of every state and country of North and South America and the West Indies—in all about 100 maps and plans, on 63 sheets.

The "ATLAS OF THE WORLD" includes, besides the series of maps contained in the "Atlas of America," nearly an equal number representing the states and countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica—in all about 180 maps and plans on 112 sheets.

The maps of these two atlases exhibit, besides the usual geographical and typographical information forming their groundwork, true representations of all works of public improvement, completed or projected, such as lines of railroads, canals, plank-roads, and other means of intercommunication, the public surveys made under the authority of European and American governments, and a great mass of other pertinent information, valuable to all who are interested in the development of the countries delineated. The artists employed in engraving these are competent in their several departments, and the most talented and skillful among those whose productions have challenged the admiration and confidence of their countrymen.

Each atlas is illustrated with letter-press descriptions of the countries delineated, exhibiting a full account of their geography, resources, commerce, and general interests, and the statistics relative to the several subjects treated upon.

The maps have been drawn by or under the superintendance of Mr. George Colton, well known as an accurate and accomplished geographer.

The letter-press descriptions and statistics accompanying each map have been written by Richard S. Fisher, M.D., author of the "*American Statistical Annual*," the "*Progress of the United States*," etc.

"How to Live, a Memorial of a Christian Centenarian." A funeral discourse for Mrs. Rebecca Bowers, of Middle Haddam, Conn., by Rev. James Kilbourn.

The discourse notices the remarkable fact that Capt. Jacob Hurd, a brother of the centenarian, 94 years of age, and present at her funeral, has been *cotemporary with seven generations of his own lineage*, remembering his grandfather born among the Highlands of Scotland about a hundred and seventy years ago, and living to see the likeness of a daughter's great grandchild, Catharine Parker, of Chicago.

Religious Intelligence.

METHODIST.

Subduing an Editor and a Newspaper.—An exhibition of high-handed ecclesiastical authority has recently been made by the Methodist General Conference, by which a large part, although a minority, of that body were roused to a most determined opposition in defence of their just rights. The following account is condensed from a report of eight columns in *The Wesleyan*, of Syracuse, N.Y.:

The *Northern Christian Advocate*, a Methodist journal published at Auburn, N.Y., has for eight years past been edited by Rev. William Hosmer, who has uniformly and fearlessly stood in the forepart of the cause of Human Freedom. The paper, under his charge, had grown popular and prosperous; and the five conferences on whom its support devolved, represented in a convention to nominate an editor for another term, *unanimously* voted to retain Mr. Hosmer. But on the assembling of the General Conference at Indianapolis, the pro-slavery party determined that it was high time to put out the light of this newspaper and to remove its editor from his long-held post. Accordingly, Rev. F. G. Hibbard was nominated as a proper man to take the *Northern Advocate*, effectually out of the great cause of which it has for eight years and more been a vigorous defender. The delegates representing all the five conferences in which this paper circulates went in a body to Mr. Hibbard, and requested him to decline the nomination. He replied that he would sleep over it, and announce his determination the next day. On the following morning he refused to decline. Strong speeches were made in the conference against the injustice of forcing upon the five conferences a man whom they were not willing to receive; and the excitement rose high. The matter was pressed to a vote by the General Conference, and on the result of the balloting Mr. Hosmer was declared deposed.

AN INDIGNATION CONVENTION.

Shortly after the adjournment of the General Conference, the five outraged conferences held a convention at Syracuse, to consider what course was best to be adopted in view of the emergency. Dr. Parks was chairman, and *two hundred* clergymen were present.

Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Hosmer were both in attendance, and were heard by the convention.

Rev. D. W. BRISTOL, of the Oneida Conference, gave a narrative of the facts in the case.

Rev. A. J. PHELPS, of Black River, said that the new editor came quickly to Auburn and took the *immediate* control of the paper. Mr. Hibbard told the retiring editor if he had any words of "good cheer" to say at parting, he might have the use of the columns; but if what he should say should be of an opposite character, he *should not have the privilege of saying anything*. He was denied even a square to state the facts connected with his removal.

Rev. JONATHAN WATTS, of East Genesee, said that rather than serve at such a post as the *Northern Advocate* was henceforth to be, he would dig in the canal at six shillings a day. Long before the General Conference, the word had gone forth that Hosmer must be put down. That word came from New-York—Hosmer must be destroyed! The backbone of the abolition cause must be broken or bended. Nothing would induce him (the speaker) to play the part of a dagger in striking down the *Northern Advocate* or its editor. All Cottondom couldn't do it. This thing is a good deal like the Kansas outrage! Only the border ruffians of Kansas did really come over and camp out on the territory. But they who invaded our rights never so much as lighted a camp fire on our soil.

Dr. PARKS said that the declaration of those who plotted this glaring act was, "We'll *crush out* your radicalism."

Prof. MATTISON, of Black River, remarked that the new editor, before his nomination, was invited to a pro-slavery tea party, and was there offered the post. The speaker said that such tea parties had become common, and that they are the means employed for the purchase of men to betray the North.

Mr. HIBBARD.—No, sir!

Prof. MATTISON.—Yes, sir! He then went on to observe: The act was an invasion of our dearest rights. It was like the olden "three cent tax on tea."

Rev. Mr. BOWEN, of Oneida: The measure was an imposition by Southern conferences. I now give up the anti-slavery movement as lost. It is at the head of the government. Ecclesiastically it is at the head of the church. And as to our church my last hope died out with the last General Conference. I have no hope. Our movements have been retrograde for the last four years. Four years ago the slaveholders, or their apologists, dared not look us in the face, at Boston. They would hardly venture to admit that they were slaveholders. Everything was done by management. But at Indianapolis they met us in the open field and whipped us out in a fair fight. The Northern Conferences are conquered territory. And this was done in an open field fight. The South can have just as many go-over-every-time-they-need men, as will carry the point. No measure fails for want of men. And here we are. The General Conference has tied our hands. The shadow has gone back ten degrees on the dial. And yet I expected it. I told Mr. Hosmer long before the General Conference that he would be removed, and he *has* been removed."

RESOLUTIONS.

After a complete afternoon had been devoted to an expression of opinion on the subject, a committee was appointed to present resolutions in the evening. The resolutions were presented, declaring that a party opposed to the anti-slavery sentiments of the *Northern Advocate* had entered into a concerted scheme to defeat the wishes of the delegates from the patronizing conferences of that paper, and in utter disregard of all former usage, forced upon them a man whom they did not choose to accept; that no reasonable hope remained that the new editor will reflect the sentiments of its supporters; that the new editor be requested to resign immediately, in favor of Mr. Hosmer; and that in the event of his refusal, a new paper, "unofficial and independent," be established by the five conferences.

Rev. P. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of Mr. Hibbard, and said that he would not resign; and that submission would be the best thing to be done.

Rev. B. I. IVES.—In ten days, then, there will not be ten subscribers left of the present list in Auburn, unless we do something here to redeem it from the thraldom under which it is placed. (A voice near by said—"And so too of Jordan.") The only thing that will save our church from ruin will be prompt action here. The people look to us anti-slavery men for something decisive. And we mean to do something.

Rev. L. D. DAVIS, of Oneida: I do not believe in the submission which had been recommended. A revolution has commenced which cannot be averted. True, if we will all go South, and do as the South say, we shall all be one! But is this the price of unity in the Methodist Episcopal Church? Must we indeed give up the cause, yield our principles, belie our profession, in order to have peace? Sir, I prefer something besides peace at such a price! And I hope the day is far distant when we will consent to have peace at such a price.

Rev. W. W. HUNT did not approve so strenuous an agitation of the slavery question as the *Advocate* had kept up. He wished to see the excitement go down.

Rev. E. N. CUYKENDALL, of Skaneateles, was too indignant to keep cool. Mr. Hibbard, who had the power by resigning to allay all the excitement, had told him that he had determined "to sit down as stubborn as a mule, and not suffer himself to move."

Rev. B. I. IVES: It is said that we must submit to the indignity for the sake of the peace of the church. Sir, there is no peace now. And I go for the Bible doctrine, "First pure, and then peaceable." And must we be charged with a want of love for the church, because we cannot sit quietly down and fellowship "the sum of all villanies" in the church? Now, sir, it appears to me, that if there is any religion or manhood about us, we will repel this insult in such a manner as to be felt by the slave power. And it is not that we love the church less, but because we hate slavery more, that we will not longer submit to its encroachments upon our rights. It is our business to oppose wrong, and to do right, and God will take care of the results.

As it was now twelve o'clock, midnight, some wished to adjourn. But the many said, "no," "no," "no."

Dr. TEFFT was opposed to this popular uprising against Mr. Hibbard, and denounced it in a most violent manner. The moment he took his seat several members sprung to the floor in reply, and the discussion lasted an hour longer.

At one o'clock, after midnight, the resolutions were adopted.

MR HOSMER'S VALEDICTORY.

In consequence of the general indignation expressed at the refusal on the part of Mr. Hibbard to allow the retiring editor to publish a statement of the circumstances leading to his deposition, the *Cayuga Chief*, Auburn, issued an extra, containing his Valedictory, and a report of the Syracuse Convention, amounting in all to eleven columns—the only remaining column of the sheet being devoted to the good service of Fremont and Dayton.

Mr. Hosmer's letter is a temperate statement of the circumstances already indicated.

The *Cayuga Chief* says:

"As a cotemporary, we have found Mr. Hosmer talented and fearless; as a man frank, noble, and magnanimous; as a friend, truthful and genial-hearted. In all these relations, we have learned to admire and love him. We feel keenly the injustice done him, as well as a common cause. We love fair play, and when we saw the columns of a paper which owes so much to him closed against him, we felt determined to do as much as lay in our power towards placing the matter aright before our readers and the public generally.

"It was one of those high-handed outrages which mark the history of pro-slavery influence in church and state; and it is humiliating that in all these struggles, the pliant instruments of the South are taken from the North.

. . . . . .

"Christian manhood spurns the insult, and free spirits are gathering around their favorite leader with an enthusiasm and sternness of purpose which shows that they know their rights, and have the nerve to maintain them. The church cannot all be 'subdued.'"

The *Northern Advocate*, of July 16th, with the name, "F. G. Hibbard, Editor," at its head, is on our table. Its leading editorial makes a brief mention of the excitement, and says that next week the Valedictory of Mr. Hosmer will be published, with comments.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Parker.—Rev. Henry W. Parker, of Brooklyn, has declined a call to the Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y., and accepted one to the North Congregational Church of New Bedford, Ms.

Statistics of the Year-Book.—The Congregational Year-Book for 1856, gives the following statistics of our denomination: 2,573 churches; 1,935 ministers, of whom 478 are without charge; 212,734 members, of whom 6,264 were added by profession during the year. The churches are, in Maine, 235; New Hampshire, 101; Vermont, 195; Massachusetts, 469; Rhode Island, 22; Connecticut, 279; New-York, 403; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia, 18; Ohio, 231; Indiana, 21; Delaware, 125; Michigan, 106; Wisconsin, 143; Iowa, 73; Minnesota, 108; California, Kansas, and Nebraska, 32.

Gilbert.—On Wednesday, July 2nd, Rev. W. H. Gilbert, late of Ashfield, Mass., was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Granby, Conn. Sermon, by Rev. J. Burt, of Canton.

Burned.—A few days since the barn of Rev. Dr. Tappen at Augusta, Maine, was burned—set on fire probably—the house was saved. The Congregational meeting-house also was set on fire, but the amount of damage is not large.

San Francisco.—Rev. E. S. Lacy has received an unanimous call from the First Congregational church of this city to become their pastor. The church has a very active membership.—*Pacific.*

Dowieville, Cal.—We learn that the Congregational church at this place, in care of Rev. Mr. Pond, is making considerable progress, and has a good congregation.

Revival in Marshfield, Mass.—A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* says: "A revival of religion has been in progress in Marshfield for a few months. It commenced early in the spring, in the south parish. A protracted meeting of four days was holden there, which seems to have been greatly blessed of God. The number of hopeful conversions among that people is about 25. Subsequently, the good work was extended to the Orthodox society in the east parish. A church fast was observed, which was an occasion of great solemnity and interest. This was soon followed by a series of meetings similar to those held in the south parish. The spirit of God was most manifestly present in these and other subsequent meetings. The work has been still, deep, and solemn. Most of the converts have been from the Sabbath school. Among them are ten heads of families. The whole number of recent hopeful converts there is about thirty."

Revival at Randolph, Pa.—The results of the revival began some months ago at this place, which have been mentioned in our columns, have been thirty-nine accessions, all but two of which were on profession. Those added to the church were from eighty years of age down to eleven, though there was an unusual number of heads of families, and men and women in middle life. About twenty family altars were set up.

Barnard.—Rev. P. F. Barnard has been dismissed from the pastoral care of the church in Richmond, Me., after a pastorate of nearly ten years, and is about to remove to Williamstown, Vt., where he has been invited to take charge of the Congregational church.

Sandwich, Mass.—Rev. Giles Pease has been dismissed, by request, from the Congregational church at this place.

White.—Rev. James C. White, who has supplied the Plymouth Congregational church in Cleveland, O., has received a call to the same.

Guernsey.—Rev. J. Guernsey, lately of Dubuque, Iowa, has accepted an invitation to labor for a limited period with the Congregational Church and Society in Woodbridge, Ct., a town adjoining his former parish in Derby.

Ordinations and Installations.—Rev. Wm. Russell, recently of East Hampton, Ct., was installed over the Second Congregational Church and Society of Ipswich, N. H., on the 23d ult. Rev. A. P. Marvin, of Winchenden, Mass., preached the sermon.

MR. JOHN R. FREEMAN was ordained June 24, as pastor of the Congregational church in Andover, Ct.

MR. JOEL F. BINGHAM has recently been ordained to the Gospel ministry, at North Coventry, Ct. The sermon was by the Rev. Walter Clarke, D.D., of Hartford.

REV. J. E. ROY was installed over the Plymouth church of Chicago, Ill., July 1st.

Gilman.—Rev. E. W. Gilman, late of Lockport, New-York, has accepted a call to the church in Cambridgeport, Mass., recently under the care of President Stearns, of Amherst College.

EPISCOPAL.

Bryant.—Rev. Wm. F. Bryant has resigned the charge of Trinity church, Covington, Kentucky.

Navy Yard.—We have been informed that the Rev. R. Lewis, late of Pensacola, Florida, has been appointed chaplain at the Navy Yard of Philadelphia.

Huntington.—Rev. G. Huntington, late of East Hampton, L. I., is now rector of Christ church, Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co., L. I.

Porter.—The Rev. William Porter Ray, Philadelphia, has received an unanimous call to the Rectorship of St. John's church, Lafayette, Indiana.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Palmer.—Rev. Dr. Palmer has tendered his resignation of his Professional Chair in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C.

Cohen.—Rev. James Cohen, of Richmond, Va., is appointed teacher of Hebrew, for one year, in the Seminary at Columbia.

Presbytery of Philadelphia.—The Presbytery of Philadelphia, at their stated meeting,

THE INDEPENDENT.

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The Independent.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24, 1856.

THE COMPLETENESS OF THE WORD OF GOD.

THE Scriptures are often represented by themselves, and by those who preach them, as adequate and complete for human wants; requiring nothing to be added to them, while they allow nothing to be taken from them; sufficient in themselves for the guidance and the government of all who receive and who trustfully study them. Because Christians believe in this, they are settled, secure, and positive in their convictions, which are based upon the Scriptures, and are derived from them. But because they believe in this they are often assailed by other men as narrow and fanatical, enemies of learning, and opposed to its advancement. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire what is implied, and equally what is not implied, in this doctrine of the sufficiency of the Scriptures for man's wants.

Clearly, it is *not* implied that no other knowledge is desirable or useful than that which they communicate. It is as religious guides that they are equal to our wants; not at all as guides in all departments of action, or in all provinces of thought. We may not accept that as right or as true which deviates from or clearly contradicts them. But we may very easily need to do, and also to know, many things which lie outside of them, and concerning which they give us no special instruction. They correspond with all truth, but they by no means directly teach it all. While, therefore, upon the one hand, we should never forget that the Bible is to be at once the centre and the periphery of every study, its starting point and its terminating goal—we must guard carefully against attributing to the Scriptures any such sufficiency as shall lead us to disparage and despise what is true in human learning. It is the privilege of the Christian to believe, and to remember, that there is no branch of study which, if properly pursued, shall not be tributary to the illustration and the support of Scriptural truth, either adding to its evidence or preparing the mind for the reception of that evidence with which it had been already familiar.

A man may study the life and growth, the structure and the decay, of the vegetable tribes; and if he will do this with the great truths of religion fixed in his mind, and his heart filled with the love of God, he will find lessons of eloquent meaning in every shrub, and plant, and flower. The delicacy and perfectness of the structure of each will indicate to him the infinite wisdom of its Great Creator. The harmony of each part with every other, and of the whole with the whole material system which embosoms and guards it, will forcibly remind him of the unity of God. The grace of its form, and the often more than Tyrian richness of its shining petals, will lift his thoughts in grateful praise to Him who "hath made everything beautiful in his time;" who girds the heavenly city with battlements of beauty and gates of pearl, and circles the sapphire throne with its rainbow. Studied aright, flowers are more than the 'alphabet of angels;' they are volumes inscribed by God's own finger, and recording in characters of beauty His love and wisdom.

> "For who but he that arched the skies,
> And pours the day-spring's living flood,
> Wondrous alike in all he tries,
> Could rear the daisy's purple bud?"

Just so it is with every branch of science. Rightly pursued, it will contribute to the illustration of the truths of Scripture. Hardly an important discovery has been made, by the astronomer in measuring the planet's path; or by the geologist in exploring the subterranean strata, and reading their records of that long procession of ages through which the energies of flood and fire were fitting the earth for human residence; by the chemist in his analysis of matter, or the psychologist in his subtler and more careful analysis of thought and volition; which has not at last shed illustrating light upon some portion of Revelation. The researches of the historian, even within our century, have developed fulfilments of prophecy before unknown, and have confirmed the truth of the Biblical record. God has made all knowledge thus tributary to the Scriptures, each one of its departments bringing something of ornament or something of strength to the support of the Bible; this a granite pillar, and that a sculptured frieze. And as one by one are developed these harmonies of nature and of history with these teachings of Revelation, our love for that Revelation may be revived and strengthened, and our confidence in its Divine origin be quickened to new activity and power.

We shall thus be brought more consciously into the presence of Him whose energy is as truly exerted in guiding the mote that floats in sunlight along its predetermined path, as it ever was in laying the foundations of the earth, or setting the stars in their shining courses. We shall feel a new persuasion of the fact that He speaks to us in the Scriptures; in the words of Melville, that "in trusting ourselves to the declarations of the Bible we cling to Him who speaks to us from every point and by every splendor of the visible universe; whose voice is in the marching of planets, and the rushing of whose melodies is in the wings of the daylight." There is therefore no *such* sufficiency in the Scriptures as supersedes or resists, or at all discourages, any other investigation. All such investigations are indeed prompted by them; are prompted and courted; and the final results of them are welcomed beforehand.

But as clearly it *is* implied in this idea of the completeness of the Scriptures, and of their complete adequacy to the wants of the soul, that as religious guides they are final and full; that they *teach all the truths, and teach them properly, which are necessary or important to our spiritual welfare.*

An antecedent probability that they would do this might properly be inferred from the benevolence of God, who has given them to us. It is rendered certain that they do, by the experience of Christians, and by their own distinct affirmations. They everywhere assert that in this their province nothing is to be added to them, and nothing to be taken from them. Their testimony on these points is ample and is uniform:—"Ye shall not add unto the Word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish aught from it." "Turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest." "Add not thou unto His words, lest He reprove thee, and thou be found a liar." "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book; and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the Book of Life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." These are but specimens of many similar passages.

And how perfectly does the experience of Christians accord with this? In the Bible is every religious want of the soul anticipated and satisfied. In it are revelations too sublime to be fully comprehended by any most careful and disciplined student, in the present life; yet in it there are practical precepts and rules whose sublime spirituality is only equalled by their beautiful simplicity. To all our wants, as men and as sinners, its discoveries are adapted; neither too minute and prolix upon the one hand, nor too limited and brief upon the other. We need truth in which shall lie a renewing energy; and "the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." We need truth whose teachings we can easily and at once understand; and the Word of God "is a lamp unto our feet, and a light unto our path." To it nothing can be appended. From it nothing can be diminished. Ancient traditions may be of value as a subordinate aid in interpreting the Scriptures; but not as adding one jot or tittle to them. The decrees of synods and general councils may be allowed to possess worth, as indicating and helping us to ascertain and fix, the probable meaning of the sacred text; but they can give no authority to any doctrine which is not therein revealed, and they cannot divest of its binding authority any principle of truth which has here its foundation. "The Bible—the Bible alone—is the religion of Protestants." This is our privilege, this our prerogative.

Do we remember and act upon it? The question is one for all who profess to receive the Bible as containing, as constituting, the Word of God. The believer in the divine authority of Pope and Prelate is at least consistent with himself. He holds the Church to be a teacher as truly as the Bible; and to him the Church is the superior of the two. In the Bible therefore he finds germs of truth, which only the Church can develope and declare. In the Bible he finds truths fully revealed which he yet receives as binding upon him only in so far as the Church has added to them the concurrent or superior authority of her sanction. This we condemn. It is against precisely this that we utter and urge our definite protest. Let us then at least be as consistent. While we reject the decrees of others, let us issue none ourselves. Let us receive the Word of God in all its simplicity, in all its fulness; rejoicing in its truth, and adding to it no doctrine interpolated by ourselves. That depravity which it reveals, as at once inherited and voluntary; that wonderful way of salvation, which God has provided through the Life, the Death, and the Mediation of Christ; that union of deity with humanity, through which the Son of God was fitted to be our Redeemer; those divine purposes, in fulfillment of which he came into the world, in fulfillment of which his Spirit is now imparted to men; that infinite punishment from which he would redeem us, and that bliss, perfect and endless, to which he would exalt us—let us receive them all! let us heartily embrace them, and for ever rest upon them. So shall peace come to us, and inward assurance. So shall we be for evermore serene, whatever tempests shout around us, whatever new teachings, spiritual or physical, would lead us astray!

AID FOR HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

THE American Congregational Union, at its last Annual Meeting, proposed that another general effort should be made to aid feeble Congregational churches in erecting houses of worship; and with a view to the simultaneous action of Congregationalists throughout the country, it was also suggested that a Convention should be called to hear the report of the distribution of the former fund, and to take such action as the present exigencies of the churches might require. The Union, however, did not issue a call for such a Convention, nor did it even take the responsibility of recommending that a Convention should be called. No one desired to precipitate such a call upon the churches; all felt alike, that the movement, to be effective, must be spontaneous; that the reasons for it must be palpable and urgent, and the response prompt and cordial. The Union, therefore, simply committed the suggestion to its trustees, with instructions to confer with the officers of the Albany Convention as to the expediency of convening a similar body.

The circumstance that this resolution was offered by a gentleman of this city, himself a trustee, has led some to suppose that there exists among Congregationalists in New-York a strong desire for such a movement; that having once called a Convention which proved eminently successful, the same parties are eager to repeat the experiment. This impression is quite contrary to fact. The subject was introduced at the meeting of the Union by a prominent layman of Connecticut, who had just returned from an extensive tour in the West, in the course of which he had gathered up many facts illustrating the good effects of the aid already rendered in building houses of worship. A communication from this gentleman, written from Wisconsin since the meeting of the Union, will be found on an inside page of this sheet, and will show better than any statement of ours the nature and strength of the appeal. The presentation in that gentleman was followed up by strong statements from Western members of the Union, and, while they were speaking, in order to expedite business, one of the New-York brethren reduce to writing the substance of their views in the form of the resolution aforesaid. The meeting of the Union was principally composed of members from abroad, and there was nothing local or sectional in the cast of its measures.

For ourselves, we have seriously questioned the expediency of calling another Convention at present. A Convention is an expedient that can seldom be required by the interests of Congregationalism, and should it become a stated and mechanical thing, its virtue would be lost. Any tendency to consolidation is to be avoided by all who prize the freedom of the churches. That there will arise a call for another general Convention of Congregationalists, in order that they may more fully define their relations to various important questions, and take some concerted action for the cause of Christ in the great West, no intelligent observer of the times can doubt. But to call such a Convention during the excitement of a Presidential campaign, would be most infelicitous; and to forestall the inevitable tendency of Presbyterians toward separate denominational action, by measures of disunion on *their* part, would be contrary to the whole spirit and history of Congregationalists.

The Trustees of the Congregational Union, feeling the responsibility of the proposed movement, sent a deputation to Boston to confer with the Congregational Library Association in the premises. That association appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Congregational Union, with power, if deemed expedient, to call a Convention in the ensuing autumn. These joint committees met recently in Boston, and, after several hours of frank and harmonious conference, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this conference, it is not now expedient to call a Congregational Convention for general purposes, but it is important that Congregationalists should watch the indications of Providence as to the necessity for such a convention in the future.

2. *Resolved*, That in our judgment the time has fully come for another concerted movement in all the churches of our denomination, for aiding feeble Congregational churches in building houses of worship.

3 *Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend that the respective officers of the "Congregational Library Association" and of the American Congregational Union, should hold a special joint meeting in the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of hearing a detailed report of the results of the fund originated by the Albany Convention, and of perfecting measures for the collection of another and larger sum for the same object.

4. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth will occur on Sabbath the 21st December next, it would be a happy commemoration of that event and appropriate testimonial to their memory, should a simultaneous contribution be taken upon that day in all the Congregational churches in the land for the above-named object; and that this suggestion be referred to the consideration of the joint meeting at Brooklyn.

Most cordially do we hope that these suggestions will prevail. The proposed meeting of officers has been agreed to by both Boards. Beyond this, nothing is determined. We should be slow to advocate any measure that would pauperize the churches of the West by encouraging their dependence on the East. But we believe the effect of the $50,000 fund was precisely the reverse of this; and we have no doubt that when the results of that fund shall be reported and present exigencies made known, there will be a unanimous feeling that $100,000 should be raised the present year for building houses of worship in the West. The success of the meeting next September will depend entirely upon our Western brethren. The State committees who disbursed the $50,000 fund should see to it that some of their members attend that meeting prepared with full statistics. It is of great importance that every Western State should be well represented at the Brooklyn Conference. Each committee should designate a person in every country to report upon such items as these:

1. How many churches in your county were aided from the fund, and their names?

2. How much money for building houses of worship was *secured* by the donations from that fund? *i. e.*, What amount did each church raise in addition to the grant made to it?

3. How many houses of worship were built without foreign aid, as a direct consequence of that movement?

4. How many of the churches aided have settled pastors?

5. What is their average number of members? of worshipers? of Sabbath-school scholars?

6. How many have enjoyed revivals of religion?

7. How many new towns have sprung up within five years?

8. How many new churches?

9. What is the present need of help?

Come, brethren of the West, show your hand at these figures. If you can make out a good case, the 21st of December will witness the largest collection ever made in the United States upon a single Sabbath. A hundred thousand dollars will be raised with one united effort.

This movement is widely different from the Church *Extension* movement of the New-School Assembly. That goes into the common missionary field with a sectarian missionary enterprise, to form Presbyterian *churches* "in advance of all others," and even at the expense of Congregationalists. This only proposes to assist churches already formed in building houses of worship. No words are necessary to show the difference between the two.

[N. B. We presume it was a mere oversight of the Boston meeting, in omitting to include the Central Committee appointed by the Albany Convention, who have performed the labor of receiving and distributing the $50,000 fund, and whose official report will be very properly made at this meeting. The oversight will be easily remedied, so far as form is concerned, and we take the liberty to express the hope, that the Central Committee will consider themselves entitled to attend, *ex officio*, and prepare their report accordingly.]

POLYGAMY IN THE TERRITORIES.

IN our issue for July 10, we replied to a correspondent, who seemed to think that he cannot support a candidate opposed to any federal interference with slavery, "where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty." One passage in that reply has been understood as conveying a meaning which we did not intend to express. Having referred to "the system of polygamy as it exists in Utah," we said:

"We look upon it with the same feelings of abhorrence in Utah, as in Turkey, or in Ashanti. But we cannot reach it in either case, except by moral means. If, however, Utah shall apply to be received into the Union, or shall adopt territorial laws sanctioning polygamy, then we shall have a personal responsibility for the existence of polygamy there, which we cannot feel for the system in Turkey or Ashanti. It will then be within our power as citizens to testify against it by our vote."

We did not at all intend to acknowledge or imply, that the prohibition of polygamy in the territories is not within the constitutional power of Congress. What we were thinking of was the fact, that at present the question of polygamy in the territories is not—while the question of slavery in the territories is—before the people of the United States, as a question to be decided by their votes. Inadvertently we used language which implied more than was in our thoughts.

Not having the necessary documents within our reach, we do not certainly know what is the precise state of the "territorial laws" in Utah. It may be inferred, however, from the notorious facts in the case, that the Mormon Legislature has adopted "territorial laws sanctioning polygamy." If there is no positive territorial law recognizing the institution of polygamy, the mere absence of a law to punish the practice of polygamy does not make that practice lawful. If there are no "territorial laws sanctioning polygamy," then all the children born in any Mormon harem, save those born of the first and lawfully married wife, are illegitimate; and whether they are children of Brigham Young or of some inferior felon, they are incapable of being anybody's heirs at law. We hold then—*and this is clearly implied in the passage we have quoted from our former article*—that "a responsibility for the existence of polygamy," in the territory of Utah, is now resting on the people of the United States, to whom that territory belongs, and who have entrusted to their Congress the power to make the "needful rules and regulations" under which that territory shall be settled, inhabited and governed, till the inhabitants thereof shall have been recognized as a sovereign State. We hold that every citizen of the United States has "a personal responsibility" for that gross infamy—a responsibility to be discharged by protest and by the exercise of political power—a responsibility which forbids us to rest till Brigham Young and forty-nine of his fifty wives, if they continue to live in their brutishness, shall have served out a reasonable sentence of confinement at hard labor in a penitentiary.

So long as the Mormons were not within the limits of any organized territory, and were only a herd of outlaws who had escaped from the restraints of civilization, our responsibility for their crimes was hardly greater than our responsibility for the polygamy and other barbarous practices of some Indian tribe. But when the time had come to extend over that territory the dominion of law and civilization, to mark out the boundaries of a State, and to lay the foundations of civil order, then Congress and all the constituencies of Congress became responsible. The people of the United States, and the Government at Washington, as the organ of their will, were called to the duty of establishing in that territory the provisional arrangements the compact between the settlers and their fellow-citizens in the States, the needful rules and regulations, which should facilitate and ensure the growing up of a State fit to be received into the Union. The former precedents of "rules and regulations" for the settlement and temporary government of territories, were not sufficient for the emergency in which Congress was to provide for the settlement and government of that territory. A new peril to civilization had arisen—a peril which had never been anticipated. The territory was already occupied in part by a formidable body of banditti, outlaws from civilization, organized under a despotism of the vilest sort, whom the inhabitants of a Slave State on the one hand, and of a Free State on the other, had expelled because their presence was intolerable; and in that territory the licentiousness by which they had been elsewhere characterized, had grown into a filthy and shameless institution of polygamy. Most obviously, the Government at Washington, in the performance of its constitutional duty of making "all needful rules and regulations" for the provisional government of the territory infested with such a plague, and threatened with so dire a peril, ought to have incorporated with the organic act a rule and regulation for the exclusion of polygamy. A proviso that no act of the territorial legislature should in any manner legalize the marriage of more than one wife with one husband, or of more than one husband with one wife, or make the children of any other than a lawful marriage heirs at law to any estate; that any man living in a pretended marriage with more than one wife, or any woman living in pretended marriage with more than one husband, should be guilty of a felony, punishable with not less than two years of penitentiary imprisonment—would have been a sufficient, but no more than a needful rule and regulation. And had the enactment of such a proviso been followed up by the appointment of able and trustworthy men for governor and judges, with an adequate military force to secure the rights of the American people in their own territory, the difficulty would have have been met and vanquished.

Why was not this done? Everybody knows the reason. The responsibility of the federal government, and of the people whom it represents, was plain enough; but in the progress of political degeneracy, it had come to be believed at Washington, and by party leaders generally, that to evade responsibility is the highest art of statesmanship and the most praiseworthy style of patriotism. The question therefore, when it became necessary for Congress to establish a territorial government in Utah, was not how to exclude polygamy from Utah, but how to dodge the manifest duty of excluding it.

But what made the duty of Congress in that case a difficult duty? Just this. There was an obvious and irresistible inference from the power of Congress to prohibit polygamy in the territories, to the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories. The slavetrading interest had determined that the original policy of the Government in that respect should be subverted, and that slavery should be recognized as a national institution. For the relief of Senator Cass and other Northern candidates for a nomination to the Presidency, the beautiful dodge of "squatter sovereignty" had been invented—a dodge by which the troublesome question of slavery in the territories was to be for ever got rid of, and the sovereignty of the American people over their own territories was to be abdicated. But if this dodge was to be applied to the slavery question, it must be also applied to the polygamy question. Therefore it became necessary that "the great measures of pacification," which were to signalize the administration of Mr. Fillmore, should include the legalization of polygamy in Utah, and the virtual establishment of the Mormon despotism.

Another dodge—an executive dodge—became necessary in carrying into effect the act for a territorial government in Utah. Possibly the Mormons might not submit to the authority of officers sent from the United States and commissioned by the President and Senate, when they had officers of their own pretending to a commission directly from heaven. There might be a collision between the authority of the Mormon despot and the authority of a governor sent to inaugurate civilization, order, and religious liberty. In that case it would be necessary to bring the Mormons into subjection and order by force. Mr. Fillmore dodged the difficulty by a happy expedient, quite worthy of his sagacity. Instead of looking for a wise, experienced, firm, and prudent man to whom that delicate and arduous office, the government of Utah, might be safely entrusted, he committed the momentous trust to the chief felon in that horde of outlaws, the Mormon Pope, the profane and lying prophet, the filthy and abhorred polygamist, Brigham Young. Thus the danger of collision was evaded, for it was quite impossible that the governor and the prophet, being one and the same person, should get into a quarrel. It was as if Mr. Van Buren, in the time of his Presidency, had terminated the Seminole war by appointing Billy Bowlegs Governor of Florida.

And now, in the year 1856, Mr. Fillmore is the distinctively and exclusively Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency. He is the candidate to be voted for by those who abhor the Pope and spiritual despotism—as if the despotism of poor old Pio Nono and all his possible successors could be more hostile to civilization, to Christianity, to morals, or to American institutions, than the despotism of Brigham Young. He is the candidate to be voted for by those conservative people who are afraid of the immigration of ignorant and degraded foreigners—as if any foreigners that come to this country from any part of Christendom could be, as a class, more ignorant, more degraded, or a more dangerous element in society, than the debased and credulous wretches whom Mormon emissaries are sweeping together from all parts of Europe. The fact that, instead of being dispersed and distributed so that the diffused influence of American intelligence and American institutions can act upon them, they are thrown into a territory by themselves, where all the power is in the hands of their own leaders, and where they can keep the passes of our Overland route to the Pacific States, makes them not less dangerous, but more so.

Settle the question of slavery in the territories, and the question of polygamy in the territories is also settled. The one issue before the country—the issue of slavery or freedom in the territories—the issue between the Cincinnati platform with its candidate on the one hand, and the great principle of freedom with its representative on the other hand—draws after it in every direction the most momentous interests of our common country.

"Old Rock Awake."—Such is the heading adopted by the political newspapers of last week, in reference to a great gathering of the citizens of Rock County, Wisconsin, held at Janesville to ratify the nomination of Fremont. We are not going to give the details, but use the title as an occasion for mentioning that we received, last week, a list thirty-two new subscribers, in the town of M——, Illinois—and all sent the money. There are many fine places in the West, and this is "one of the places." If those who love the cause in which we are engaged would go and do likewise, our list would speedily stand at 100,000—our mark.

The names were sent by a clergyman, not an agent but a volunteer. He has our thanks.

THE MAN AND THE PRINCIPLE.

IT is sometimes said: 'I go for the Principle; no matter for the Man.' 'The views which he propounds are sound and useful, and his personality, in comparison of them, is a matter of small account. I vote for his views, not for himself." There is an element of truth, and of just discrimination, in such remarks, undoubtedly. But they by no means represent the whole truth, and it will not do to rely too much upon them. *It takes a sound, large-minded and self-poised Man to represent a Principle.* It requires a man to whom that principle has long been familiar; who has pondered it so long, considered it so attentively, applied it so habitually, that it has become a second nature to him; a part of himself, which his judgments involve, which his speech utters, which his action displays, as a matter of course, without forethought on his part, or even voluntary intention.

When a principle is thus thoroughly implanted and radicated in any man, we can trust him concerning it, can rely on him. It is safe to assume that he will not change it easily; that it will not be concealed by him, or be held in abeyance; that he will act upon it, and apply it in life, as a matter of course; as the amiable man shows his kindness without intending to, as the truly learned man drops knowledge from his lips without effort or consciousness, as the real Christian is a Christian equally in every place, and has no need to bring witnesses to prove it. The man who has taken up a principle for the time, intending to use it as a means to an end, not inwardly convinced and enamored of its truth, never can be trusted persistently to advocate or thoroughly to apply it. Exterior influences may push him away from it; or when he has gained the end which he had in view in adopting and proclaiming it, he will himself lay it aside, and take up something else in place of it. But the man who has made it a part of his life, who really believes it, and is possessed and inspired by it—the tree might as well stop growing and foliating, the star as well stop shining, or the stream stop running, as he cease to hold and to utter this principle! He carries it with him, as he carries his head with him; because it is a living and inseparable part of his whole constitution, the source, indeed, of life and action to all the rest.

It is because they have held the principle of Anti-Slavery lightly and superficially, have held it as a just doctrine perhaps, but have not been inwardly predetermined and conformed to it, by the make of their minds and the habit of their life, that the politicians of our country have so uniformly yielded it, when any strenuous opposition to it has appeared. If it has not been a form and a mere catch-word with them, it has been an opinion which they believed to be correct, but which was not a part of their inmost experience, a part of their nature. They have been self-indulgent men, not self-reliant. They have loved to have others work for them, more than to work and achieve for themselves; have been ambitious of luxury, not inured to hardness; covetous of the incense of popular esteem, not resolute to pursue the solitary path of intrepid enterprise and self-devoted effort, for the sake of its pure and ideal rewards. And the dominating pressure of opinion, as it reigns at Washington, has swept and swayed them, backward and forth, hither and yon, as reeds are shaken by the wind. They have often been silent when they ought to have spoken. They have often spoken wrongly when the crisis arrived. And when they have spoken for the Truth, at the crisis, not unfrequently they have done it with such timid, half-hearted, irresolute phrase, or with such evidently forced and simulated enthusiasm, that even their right words had no power. They were seen to be hollow and superficial: not solid, and full of the central power of conviction and zeal.

On the other hand, it is not because the Republican candidate in the present canvass of the country has been a loud-voiced or a particularly prominent Anti-Slavery man, that we believe in him, trust him, and are confident he can be relied upon to carry out the views to which he stands pledged. But it is because his whole history shows him, what his very constitution of mind and of body equally declares him, *by natural predisposition and habit, opposed to Slavery!* He could not like it, he could not desire to have it spread and be perpetuated, in harmony with his own nature, or with the signal antecedents of his life. A compact, sinewy, self-contained man, pure in life and never self-indulgent, enamored of great enterprises, and with a singular completeness of executive force preparing him to succeed in these, to whom the camp-bed has been more familiar than the couch, scientific observations than political ambitions—such a man naturally scorns the indolence, the thriftlessness, the social stagnation, the poor and trashy political emulations, which slavery generates wherever it reigns. He does not wish to have others work for him; he counts success but half-complete unless his own hands, his own mind have wrought it out. He loves Work for its own sake, as honorable to man; and would rather have his wife perform her household duties with her own hands, than have her dependent on a purchased slave, to do this for her. If such a man should speak no word, we should know him to be anti-slavery from the start; anti-slavery by birthright. The heroic nature loves enterprise and self-reliance. It hates idleness in others, and spurns it from itself. It does not try to get difficulties removed, it prefers to surmount them. It embraces the poor because they are poor, with a more copious charity. It loves Liberty spontaneously; accepting it as at once the fruit and the instrument of the highest civilization; the condition of all true advancement and welfare, to the man and to society. It relies on truth instead of management, on simple sincerity and vigor of purpose instead of diplomacy, to secure its ends. It believes in what is Right, and is not afraid to maintain and stand by that. It is as little in danger of being daunted by threats, as the east wind is of being stopped on its march by a shoal of codfish.

Such a nature is that of Col. Fremont, as his whole history shows. And this makes him necessarily a genuine embodiment of the Anti-Slavery conviction and sentiment of our times. It puts him in sympathy with the free and intelligent working man, as against the indulgent and indolent aristocrat. It makes him an exemplar, a fitting champion, of that spirit of daring, self-dependence, and inventive industry, which is the glory of our country and the key to the gates of our splendid progress. The cold and bracing winds of the North, as they rush through the passes which his fortitude has explored, on the Rocky Mountain chain and in Northern California, are not more unlike the enervating breezes that slumberously breathe over southern savannahs, than is his spirit to that of one who wrings his ease from unpaid labor, and who takes the sweat and toil of others to minister to his luxury!

Horse Beef.—The Austrian *Gazette* states that for the three last years, in which horses' flesh has been sold at Vienna, 4,925 horses have been slaughtered, which have furnished 1,902,000 pounds of meat.

THE PRESS ON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE question of the further interchange of delegates between Congregational bodies and the two General Assemblies, is exciting general attention in the journals of the two denominations. For the information of our readers, we give the following specimens of the current of opinion. Says the *N. Y. Observer:*

"Rhode-Island, the 'little sister,' is the only one that has formally severed its correspondence with the Presbyterian Church. Its example indeed was influential in restraining others from taking the same course. But we presume that both the Presbyterians and Congregationalists will be be prepared next year to suspend the further interchange of delegates. However pleasant and profitable for those who are agreed to walk together, it is better to suspend this correspondence until a better state of feeling prevails among New-England bodies. There are in all of them some noble, conservative, choice men, with whom it is a joy to meet and worship God, and confer concerning the things of the kingdom. But even those excellent men are made to suffer by the intolerance of their radical brethren, and if by mutual consent, the exchange of delegates is dropped, a bone of contention will be taken out of the way."

The "intolerance" and proscription of the *Observer* toward the Rhode Island Consociation, shows how little brotherly love has been promoted by this correspondence in past years.

Says the *Congregational Journal*, a wise and careful paper:

"With respect to the propriety of suspending correspondence between Congregational bodies and the Presbyterian General Assemblies, we have some further remarks to offer in addition to those we have already made.

"We are in favor of the suspension not as an act of protest against the Assemblies for their complicity with the sin of slavery, for such a protest, considering its antecedents and accidents, would not be disciplinary unto repentance and reform, but would tend to confirm them in their wrong views and acts, and to perpetuate alienation between us. We are in favor of the suspension as a measure of forestalling strife and bitterness, and of binding the two denominations in stronger bonds of Christian union and amity. On this ground only we argue the propriety of discontinuing the correspondence. It is a fact that will not be denied, that the correspondence has been the occasion of an acrimonious controversy, which no smooth words or artful shifts on either side have been able to blink out of sight. And thus it will be, should the correspondence be maintained."

Rev. Dr. De Witt, the amiable and excellent delegate of the New-School Assembly to the General Association of Massachusetts, thus reports the state of the question in that body. His own spirit is widely different from that of the resolution of the Assembly:

"The subject of discontinuing the correspondence between themselves and the Presbyterian Assemblies was brought up, and fully discussed; and though some hard things fell from the lips of two or three of the members of the Association, yet, separate from what they deemed an improper connection on our part with slavery, they spoke of us in terms of the strongest confidence, and warmest affection, and I have no doubt they felt as they spoke. After a full discussion of the subject, they resolved unanimously to continue the correspondence for the present, and refer the whole subject to the different district associations, to report upon it at their next General Association. They appointed a delegate to meet our next General Assembly, and I hope, and indeed I have no doubt but that he will be received with Christian affection and cordiality, that every opportunity will be given him to express his sentiments on every subject with the utmost freedom; and that all he says in friendly remonstrance or approval will be received with fraternal kindness, and the most respectful consideration given to it."

Will the Assembly endorse Dr. De Witt or stand by its own resolution? We think there are signs that our Presbyterian brethren already regret the awkward and untenable resolution of the last Assembly. The *Central Christian Herald*, edited under the auspices of the Synods of Ohio, deplores the attitude of the Assembly toward the General Association of New-York. It says:

"The Assembly of 1856 seem to us not to have put the most charitable or indeed the true construction upon the action of the N. Y. Association. That body, by its resolutions in 1855, and the spirit of its delegate in 1856, placed itself very nearly on the right ground from which it departed in 1854. It only erred in retaining the word 'reprove.' We must accord to Christian brethren the right to admonish and remonstrate in 'an unoffensive and unobjectionable way,' nay, we should welcome admonition that is given in a spirit of meekness and love.

"We should have rejoiced if the New-York Assembly had carried out the spirit of the St. Louis Assembly, and if, according to the association the right to admonish and remonstrate, they had kindly suggested to them that 'reproof' transcends the just bounds of fraternal intercourse, and that it could tend only to needless irritation of feeling. Such a reply would have placed this whole matter in its true light. We trust that there will be a modification next year of our 'infelicitous language.'

"We are decidedly in favor of maintaining correspondence with our Congregational brethren both in New-England and out of it, because we believe that good will result from it."

DISTURBERS OF WORSHIP.

TWO individuals have gained for themselves notoriety by disturbing preachers of the Gospel by an appeal to popular passions and mercenary interests. When Paul attempted to preach the Gospel at Ephesus, a certain silversmith was greatly scandalized at his irreverent dealing with the divinity of the place. So with a dexterous appeal to the mercenary interests of his craft, and to the devotional spirit of the multitude, he stirred up a tumult which compelled Paul to leave the city. Demetrius, however, had the honesty to avow his pecuniary interest in the idol worship which Paul opposed.

The illustrious imitator of Demetrius who disturbed Rev. Mr. Tyng in the Church of the Epiphany at Philadelphia, had not the candor to avow that his interests were touched by the sermon. We have it on the best authority that this disturber of worship, who was so indignant at any allusion to the business of breeding slaves for the Southern market, is himself the owner of a plantation in Maryland! It was when the infamy of slave-breeding was exposed that he became so much excited for the honor of religion and the sanctity of the Sabbath, that he arose in his seat to utter his solemn protest: "Sirs, ye know that by *this craft* we have our wealth; and behold how the *temple* is despised!"

We are glad to see that this selfish impertinence of a Maryland slave-breeder, and his open desecration of the Sabbath and the house of God, for the defense of his "craft," is beginning to be rebuked by the Philadelphia press. The following able and sound argument is from the conservative *North American and U. S. Gazette* of July 11th:

Political Preaching.

"Is what? Is it denouncing war, when the dominant party, or the President on his own responsibility, without waiting for any party, has waged it with some other power? Then my neighbor, who is of the war party, was right in walking out of church in sermon time, and slamming the pew door after him. Is it preaching in favor of the Maine law, that the hearers may support it at the polls? Then was my other friend right who gave up his pew immediately after the sermon. The idea seems to be, that no question which has been taken hold of and made an issue by any party, or has become the policy of the government, is to be touched in the pulpit—no matter what hideous mass of evil the Maine law may strive to put an end to; no matter whether the war is a just one for self-defence, or an iniquitous one for purposes of conquest. They have become party questions, and belong only to 'politicians and sinners.' If this is sound doctrine, then every clergyman who shall denounce the legalizing of polygamy from the pulpit is a political preacher; for the Mormons are a powerful party, whose vote will tell, and they are clamoring for admission to the Union under their own abominable laws. Then is every missionary who goes to preach the Gospel of the Son of God in any Mohammedan or Pagan country, or in China, or Loo Choo, or Japan—among the Yezidis or the disciples of Zoroaster, or in the islands of the sea, a political preacher, for he is interfering with governmental institutions.

"It is constantly urged, more especially with regard to that most unmanageable question of slavery, that Our Savior and his apostles never meddled with the es-

tablished order of things in their time. They did more; they overthrew them. Political discussions they took no part in, for one sufficient reason, if there had existed no other. Judea was a Roman province, under a Roman Governor; and the mistress of the world, having no faith in argument, ended all discussion summarily, by the scourge, the dungeon, and the lion's jaws; and, if denouncing unsparingly the corruption and wickedness of rulers and those in high places, the Scribes and Pharisees, the Sanhedrim, all who had rank or power and misused them, be not as much political as denouncing public wrongs is at this day, we confess *our* inability to see the reason. The principles they preached were, in their tendency, at the time and amid the circumstances under which they were promulgated, revolutionary. We do not say this in irreverence, but use the word as describing the effect of the doctrines, for they went on, overturning and overturning, until the Roman Empire and its Pantheism went down before them. 'Great Pan is dead,' and of all the gods who made the glory of Olympus, nothing is left save the names, shining in the stars of heaven.

"Saint Paul traveled far and wide, in weariness, and pain and sorrow; through prisons and scourgings, tempest-tossed and waylaid; preaching, arguing, exhorting, laying down doctrines which struck at the foundations of all the old creeds, and through them, at the systems of government with which they were inseparably interwoven, and drew upon him constantly the wrath of the turbulent Jews, and stirred up riot among the savage rabble of the cities, the 'Demetriuses' and 'Alexanders,' whose trade in shrines was being injured by the new disorganizing doctrine, with the 'lewd fellows of the baser sort,' who are always ready to hunt down anything on which they are hounded. The other apostles, working among the Jews, preached the same anti-administration doctrines, without inquiring into their political tendency, but following wherever they saw their duty before them, though the cross stood in their path.

"If the argument, that the adoption by a party of a line of policy which involves a moral wrong, (and we desire to confine the question to things that are *mala in se*,) shuts it out from the pulpit, is a sound one, then, if a party should be raised (and it would not take long to do it in sufficient numbers to make it worth putting down) to legalize prostitution by licensing houses of ill-fame, it would be improper for clergymen to attempt to preach it down. It would be political. If the argument proves anything, it surely proves this. Away *with this folly!* The preachers who made their fiery and soul-stirring appeals to the colonists in '76, to rise up against oppression, and, trusting in God to balance all odds of numbers and arms, beat it down with their own right hands, are lauded as patriots, and almost reverenced as inspired men. But if it was within the preacher's sphere then, it is within it now; if it was right then to resist illegal enactments affecting the price of paper and tea, it is right now to resist those which affect not only men's right to liberty of motion and of speech, but their lives.

"But if this be not political preaching, then what is? We think it is easily defined. A clergyman may not discuss in the pulpit any public measure unconnected with moral good or evil, which involves no question of obedience to God's law, even though he may be persuaded that it is of vital importance to the temporal welfare of the country. He may not discuss the National Bank, or the improvement of rivers and harbors, or the tariff, or the sale of public lands, or Indian claims, though circumstances might easily arise which would make it proper for him to take hold of this too,) or the naturalization laws, or a thousand other issues which spring up, having no connection with religion or the want of it. All this *is* political preaching, and as such is manifestly improper and out of place.

"But the business of a clergyman is to deal with sin where he finds it, in high places or in low; not, as many seem now-a-days to suppose, to avoid certain matters which might cause disagreeable feelings in his congregation. The truth is given to him to speak it, and he is not to inquire whether his hearers like it or not. It is true, there is a time for everything: a time to speak, and a time to be silent; and no one claim of religion should be pressed to the exclusion of others.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The condition and prospects of the cereal harvests, at home and in Europe, now begin to form the leading topic of consideration in financial circles. The easy or difficult supply of bread staples is ever the primary object of importance, and gives the strongest impulses to monetary movements. A scarcity of grain in Europe always enhances the value of money, and diverts its free employment from other channels to that of obtaining supplies of bread corn. From all the advices from Europe it does not appear that there are any large stocks of grain from the last harvest anywhere. The vessels sent out to the Black Sea, with the design of obtaining grain supplies in the Russian ports, on the termination of the war, failed to find any, and had to sail with other freight for their return voyage. The general absence of stocks has thus enabled us to keep up an export all this spring and summer. With the exception of those districts of France which have suffered from inundation, there appears all through Europe, and especially in the North, a good prospect of abundant crops. The weather, until the last dates of advice from Persia, was extremely favorable for full crops.

The last few Liverpool mails have, until that of to-day, (Wednesday,) in succession brought advices of a decline in the price of flour, wheat and corn, in consequence of the fineness of the weather for harvest purposes. Yet orders come out by each steamer for purchases in our market, and the orders would be greater were our market prices lower. The French merchants are buying freely; and the supplies of European grown grain this year do not promise so abundantly, but what a considerable demand will appear in the coming season in this port on English and French account.

The Greek merchants are the great grain dealers of Europe. There are many Greek houses who have branches in several parts of the Black Sea, in the Levant, in London, and in this city. In the last year of scarcity that happened in Europe they made large gains, foreseeing as they did the scarcity, and applying themselves in this market early in consequence. They are on the scent at the present moment.

Our home harvest prospects are mainly of the best kind, and we are likely to be able to spare all and more than Europe will want.

Of stocks remaining from last year's harvest, there are none in the seaboard markets, where the receipts are hardly equal to the demand. Corn alone is to be found abundant in all markets. Wheat is held by many farmers, but is not plentiful so generally in the interior markets.

The quantity of land under cultivation this year is much greater than last year, and facilities to market at the time of the gathering of the harvest, will be much greater, from a large addition to the miles of railway. In some parts of the West, the weather has not been so propitious as could have been wished. From Tennessee, however, we learn that a large yield of fine wheat will be obtained at the earliest period. The crops of Tennessee always come to market the earliest, thanks to the railway extension throughout her lands, and her fine soil and climate. The land under cultivation in that State has been greatly extended during the past year. Last harvest was a very profitable one for her, as she obtained higher prices for a fine crop, which gave great impetus to *wheat*-planting. The Virginia wheat crop does not promise so well. Both the wheat and corn crops have been injured. The corn crop has been partially destroyed by the chinch-bug and bore worm. The wheat crop, though cultivated by some manure, is limited. In Kentucky and Indiana, we have reports of too dry weather. The absence of rain is greatly complained of; but notwithstanding the six weeks drouth, there is expected to be a large crop of wheat and corn; it depends, however, on the character of the weather of the next few weeks. A large hog crop is expected, from the great number of hogs under process of fattening with last year's corn. Oats are not taken of favorably as regards its present appearance on the ground. The corn crop is also backward for the season. Other grain-growing districts have been more favored with rain, and the prospects are proportionably more favorable. All the accounts agree in the following statements:

1st. That there is a large surplus of old grain on hand among the farmers.

2nd. That by the extended breadth of land placed under cultivation alone, the harvest will be greater than that of last year, but prices are not likely to rule so high.

3rd. That the corn crop will show the greatest increase.

4th. That the hog crops will be larger to correspond.

5th. That farmers and country merchants were never so well off, consequently never so well able to pay, or to buy an increasing quantity of goods.

6th. The result of all this is, that the country will present an usually good demand for all articles of general consumption.

The condition of the money-market continues one of great ease at moderate rates of loan and discount, notwithstanding the large customs receipts and shipments of specie during the late few weeks. We exported last week $1,246,000 in specie, and the Sub-Treasury absorbed $1,500,000 more. The exports of specie in four weeks amount to $7,250,000; while we received in that time only $4,000,000 from California. The Sub-Treasury received for duties in the same four weeks $3,000,000. This great outgoing of specie has not produced any difficulties in Wall street, where money is still easy to excess at six and seven per cent. on call. There is no pressing demand for money; what is wanted to pay duties is easily obtained by the discount of bills receivable, of which the offerings in bank are still light, and which are readily discounted at 7 to 8 per cent.

The two leading banks having large country balances, find these balances suddenly enhanced. The receipts of produce have been large and have found a quick market both for home and foreign consumption, which has placed the banks in funds on Western account. We noticed some weeks ago the backwardness in the produce trade, and that produce receivers were pressingly in want of accommodation, to an unusual extent for so late a period in the season. This has now been entirely removed, and for the last two weeks, especially the last, produce men have been as flush as any set of traders in the metropolis. The banks have thus been relieved from an active demand from one source, while the importers are appearing with an active demand for duty-paying purposes. Besides, the great addition last week to our exports of produce, particularly of breadstuffs, have supplied the market with additional funds, mostly, as we have before said, on Western account, repaying advances. The present week opened with as easy a supply of money as has appeared at any time in the present easy "term;" and as the produce receipts of the spring were late in coming to market, the time for the turn of the money-market, usual at the approach of the fall business, may be postponed a week or two. Last year, the turn came in the middle of August; and this year, September may probably be reached, before the wants of the interior may be felt in Wall street, by an active addition to the demand for money. This month at least is going out as it came in, with an easy and superabundant supply.

The banks have again extended their loans, but with an increase of specie. One hundred and eleven millions, in loans and discounts (less a mere fraction), have been reached, an amount wholly unprecedented; but when taken in comparison with the great increase of financial transactions, is not too large. The only fear it inspires, is one of a sudden and *large* contraction at a time when money is most wanted in the regular channels of trade. But the minimum of loans and discounts has evidently been raised, and we are not likely to return, at any time of the year, to so low an average as in any preceding year. The minimum of specie to be retained by the banks has been raised also; but it behoves the banks not to be too severe in their contraction, especially in trading circles.

The following is a statement of the imports and exports for the week ending July 19, at this port—namely:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Dry Goods	$2,384,148	$3,387,938	$3,643,401
General Merchandise	1,784,843	1,980,483	2,092,279
Total	$4,168,986	$4,938,481	$5,984,680
Previously	99,442,058	70,738,192	111,996,874
Total since Jan. 1	$103,611,044	$75,691,673	$117,931,554

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM NEW-YORK.

From Jan. 1 to July 12	$87,882,058	$34,998,874	$38,996,460
Week ending July 19th	676,929	1,438,638	2,286,738
Total from Jan. 1st	$38,508,582	$36,757,572	$41,283,193

The exports, it will be observed, amount to nearly $980,000 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The foreign demand for flour and grain, especially wheat, has been very large. The latest advices from Liverpool, by the Persia, indicate higher prices. The purchases have been large on French account. The dry goods trade shows active preparations for the approaching season. Goods are being taken rapidly from the Custom-House, and prepared for exhibition. The clothing jobbing business is more active; and in other branches there is some business doing for the Southern and South-Western trade.

The large importations of foreign dry goods, now taking place, are in fulfilment of the early orders given and executed before the recent advance in prices of all kinds of goods in Europe. The great abundance of money in Europe, and the active demand for goods there, have produced a general advance, which forms our security from excessive importations later in the season. The importations are expected to diminish after the present month considerably. Fancy dress French goods are held at much higher prices.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

Steam Engine Co., Otis Tufts, [illegible] ton, failed. Liabilities, $300,000.

Champlain & Co., New-London, Conn., assigned.

Remsen and Dingee, New-York city, failed. Liabilities, about $200,000—offer 60 per cent.

G. B. Flersheim, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.

L. H. Flersheim, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.

Alfred Day, Lockport, N. Y., assigned.

Hiram E. Storrs, Columbus, N. Y., assigned.

W. S. Wade, Campbell C. H., Va., assigned.

C. C. Barber, Georgetown, Ky., assigned.

G. Kimberlin & Co., Columbus, Ky., failed.

B. R. Mallory, Sun Fish, Ohio, failed.

E. F. Abbott, Findley, Ohio, failed and left the place.

Jacob Cromley, Findley, Ohio, failed and left.

Albert R. Van Dorn, Van Buren, Ohio, "failed and gone."

John Goulding, New-Albany, Ind., failed.

M. D. Monks, Lafayette, Ind., failed and left.

Philip Solomon, Lafayette, Ind., assigned.

Abraham Joels, Lafayette, Ind., assigned.

Alvin Sanders, Shelbyville, Ill., has left, leaving many debts unpaid.

The market for sterling exchange is again easier, from the increased supply of bills against last week's shipments of produce. Sterling bankers' bills are selling at 110 to 109¼, and francs at 5.16 *a* 5.15. Sterling produce bills are selling at 109½ to 109.

The stock market has been under a cloud all the week. There appears no domestic demand for investment, and there is little active speculation. On Saturday there appeared some orders for foreign account, and prices rallied a little in consequence. The operators on the exchange seem to look now entirely to an European demand to sustain or advance prices. The certainty of the usual bank contraction of loans perplexes them a little by anticipation. They are ever the first to feel an adverse change in the money market, and the last to feel any improvement. Erie stock continues to be the greatest point of attraction.

The Bank Statement this week is much more satisfactory than was that of last week. The specie in bank has been increased $548,000, the deposits $1,500,000 and the loans and discounts $1,170,000. The increase in loans is evidently the result of the increased demand for money to pay duties, which amounted last week to a million and a half of dollars. The increasing amount of country deposits was unexpected, and shows increased resources.

The following is the comparison of the last two returns:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
July 12—$109,748,643		14,793,409	8,405,756	95,663,460
July 19—$110,873,494		15,326,181	8,346,243	95,993,105
Increase	1,125,459	532,722	.....	329,645
Decrease	.....	.....	59,513	.....

The increase in the net deposits is shown as follows:

Gross Deposits, July 12	$95,663,460
Less Average Clearances	14,14[illegible],745
Leaving undrawn	$71,522,614
Gross Deposits, July 19	$95,993,105
Less Average Clearances	24,787,566
Leaving undrawn	$73,144,549
Increase in actual Deposits	$1,621,935

The transactions in bank shares during the week have been less extensive than during the week preceding; prices, however, have been well sustained, and in some cases a further advance was realized. The following sales have been reported:

Shares.	*Names.*	*Price.*	*Last Div.*
200	Brooklyn Bank	125	5 per cent.
20	Broadway Bank	128½	5 "
250	Butchers & Drovers' Bk.	121@122½	5 "
5	Bank of America	116	4 "
15	Market Bank	108½	4 "
10	Merchants' Ex. Bank	106½	4 "
40	Continental Bank	106	4 "
147	Bank of Commerce	106@105½	4 "
24	" " Rights	101½	
20	Oriental Bank	104½	3½ "
25	Bk. of North America	104½@104	3½ "
60	Park Bank	100	"
30	Ocean Bank	100	"

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A FRETFUL BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Four a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

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THE INDEPENDENT,

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

That no other weekly religious newspaper ever met with the success of the *The Independent* must now be universally admitted. It has been the aim of the proprietors, without regard to expense, to make it rank in point of talent as high as the best journal of a similar character in the world; and to make it popular *only* so far as this could be done by treading boldly and firmly in the path of Christian duty—"not as pleasing men, but God."

A crisis has arrived when every Christian is called upon to ask, "Lord what wilt thou have *me* to do" in a conflict for principle and human rights as great as the world has ever seen. No voice can now be silent with impunity. If the religious press or Christian men now refuse either to speak or to act, the very stones will cry out for Heaven's sorest judgments, and we shall be left as a nation to fill up the measure of our iniquity.

Now is the time to prove who are the true lovers of liberty, and to demonstrate who are the worthy descendents of the fathers of the Revolution, who were willing to lay down their lives to secure for this fair country an inheritance of freedom.

The Independent will enter the field side by side with *all* who desire to do battle for *truth, justice*, and *humanity*. With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Christian public to do with their might what their hands find to do to save our beloved country from the death-grasp of Slavery. It will advocate freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free soil, free men, and—

Pre-ment for the next President. Those who think a religious paper should not thus freely join with the secular press in doing this extraordinary work, are informed that the matter has been calmly considered, the cost counted, and the conclusion deliberately and conscientiously arrived at, that duty to God and man precludes a moment's hesitation as to the course which ought to be taken by this paper. Those who sympathize with it, of every name and party, and they are *thousands*, will aid the cause by doing all they can to extend its circulation.

Those unacquainted with *The Independent* are informed that the paper will furnish articles weekly as follows:

1st. Religious Editorials, Selections, and current Religious News.

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NOTICE.—All papers are forwarded until an explicit order for discontinuance, and payment of all arrearages, is received. In ordering a paper stopped, or changed to some other Post-Office, be sure and give the name of the office to which it is *now sent:* this is indispensably necessary.

The annual postage on *The Independent*, sent by mail, is 26 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number will be taken at FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE OF NONPAREIL FOR EACH INSERTION payable in *advance*. Advertisements of three lines *or less* will be charged fifty cents. Business notices will be charged twenty cents a line for each insertion.

EXCHANGES.—We will exchange for one year, with any paper, on the receipt of one dollar. We do not consider ourselves obligated to exchange with any paper on account of its having inserted our prospectus.

Office, No. 22 Beekman Street, New-York.

July 17, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD,
1e—tf PUBLISHER.

NOTICES.

Rev. Samuel D. Cochrane, of Brooklyn, wishes his correspondents to address hereafter, until further notice, at Mansfield, Ohio.

Card.—The Subscriber has recently removed to this Village, and his Post Office address now is "Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis.," and he desires all papers and communications sent to him accordingly. A. S. ALLEN.

BLACK-EARTH, Dane Co., Wis., July 14th, 1856.

The West Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian Church, situated between the 7th and 8th Avenues, will be open for Divine Worship every Sabbath during the month of August, at half past 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. E. D. G. Prime.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary will take place on Thursday, August 7th, and will be connected with a public examination which will commence on Tuesday A.M., August 5, and close on Thursday.

The annual address will be delivered on Thursday by Rev. S. W. Fisher, D.D., of Cincinnati. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock. The morning of the same day from 8 to 11 will be occupied in finishing the examination of the school.

SOUTH-HADLEY, July 19, 1856.

Commencement Exercises at New-Haven.

The exercises of commencement week at Yale College will be as follows:

Sunday Afternoon, July 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. Geo. P. Fisher.

Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29.—Examination of Candidates for admission to college.

Tuesday Evening.—Conein ad Clerum, by Rev. Elisha C. Jones, of Southington; Anniversary of the Alpha-Delta-Phi Society; Oration by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., of New-York; Poem by Rev. Edwin Johnson, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

Wednesday Morning.—Meeting of the Alumni in Graduates' Hall, followed by an Oration before the Alumni in the North Church, by Prof James D. Dana, LL.D.

Wednesday Afternoon.—At half-past two o'clock, Oration before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in the North Church, by Rev. E. A. Park, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Wednesday Afternoon, at four o'clock.—Annual Meetings of the Linonians and Brothers in Unity.

Wednesday Evening.—Meeting of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary.

Thursday Morning and Afternoon.—Commencement Exercises.

Married.

FOX—FULLER—At Brooklyn, Ohio, May 25th, by Rev. T. L. Shipman, of Jewett City, Ct., William B. Fox, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth Fuller, of Plainfield, Ct.

BRISTOL—THOMPSON—At Denmark, Lee county, Iowa, on the 16th of July inst., by Rev. Asa Turner, Jr., Rev. E. C. Bristol, to Miss Ruth R. Thompson.

DAVIS—CALWELL—At Friendship, July 1st, by the Rev. A. Kidder, Mr. Charles M. Davis, of Eucisre, Missouri, and Miss Clara Calwell, of the former place.

HAYCH—MERRILL—At Jamestown, July 2nd, by the same, Mr. Edward B. Hatch, of New-York city, and Miss Helen M. Merrill, of the former place.

BENJAMIN—MERRITT—At Friendship, July 15th, by the same, Mr. Joseph P. Benjamin, of Belfast, and Miss Lois M. Merritt, of the former place.

HANDY—BABCOCK—In Truxton, N. Y., on Thursday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Hall, Augustus Handy, of Cleveland, O., to Fanny J., youngest daughter of Asa Babcock, Esq., of Truxton.

MACNAUGHTAN—ELY—On Wednesday, June 25th, at the residence of the bride's father, 241 Jay street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Hogarth, Mr. William MacNaughtan, to Emeline Hoe, daughter of Giles S. Ely, Esq.

ARISON—DANIELS—At Palmyra, on Sunday evening, July the 13th, by the Rev. J. H. Hodge, Mr. John W. Arison, of New-York, to Miss Ester Daniels, of Troy, Wisconsin.

WILTSIE—SMITH—At Troy, on the 16th inst., by Rev. C. T. Coit, D. D., Capt. Jeremus Wiltsie, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Eliza R., daughter of Hiram Smith, Esq., of the former city.

BOICE—FOSTER—In Fulton, Wis., June 19, at the house of Mr. T. E. Green, merchant, by Rev. R. Sewell, John R. Boice, Esq., of Stoughton, Dane county, Wis., to Mrs. Sarah L. Foster, of Newark, N. Y.

Died.

MERIAM—In Brooklyn, July 16th inst., Mary Louise, daughter of Silas A. and Mary E. Meriam, aged eight months and thirteen days.

IVISON—In the city of New-York, on the 16th of July, J. Seymour Ivison, son of Henry Ivison, aged 19 years. It is well with him.

TURNER—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 20th, Robert Barclay Turner, in the 35th year of his age.

CLARK—In West Meriden, Ct., the 7th inst., Ann M., wife of Shubal D. Clark, aged 39 years and 8 months. Also, on the 9th inst., her daughter Ellen, aged 2 days.

NEWELL—In Syracuse, July 10th, Fannie E., daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Newell, aged 11 years.

BLAKEMAN—Of yellow fever, on Sunday, June 22, while on his passage from Havana, Cuba, to New York, George F. Blakeman, master of brig Eliza Jane, aged 33 years and 6 months, youngest son of Elijah Blakeman, deceased, formerly of Stratford, and son in-law of Jas. Baylis, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

SHERWOOD—In Jamesville, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 4th, Mr. Amos Sherwood, in the 59th year of his age. For almost the whole period of his last illness, which was of a fortnight's duration, Bro. S. was deprived of his reason. A fever on the brain, produced by intense anxiety in the sick-room of a beloved daughter, soon prostrated him, and blasted the fondest hopes of his family and friends. He was an active and prominent member of the Congregational church of J., in the community a good neighbor and citizen, and to his family a kind husband and father. But these all are consoled by the testimony which he bore throughout a Christian experience of nearly 30 years, that the Redeemer was his trust, and that at the last he "departed in peace."—*Com.*

RUMFORD—In Sherburne, Chenango county, June 12th, of consumption, Daniel A. Rumford, in the 45th year of his age. Here he was born, and became a useful citizen and successful business man. He spent some years in New-York. His qualities of mind and heart made him respected and beloved in the social and Christian relations of life. For months he was a great sufferer, but during his sickness the affectionate husband and father, the man and the Christian, seemed to rise above the disease which was fast hurrying him away. Death he did not fear, for, in Christ a warrior, he prepared to meet the King of Terrors. He united with the First Congregational Church in 1836, and has ever been to it an ornament, and to the world a bright and shining light. Behind him are fragrant memories—for all who knew him in the walks of life, the family, the church and Sabbath-school, knew him but to love. The mind did not sink with the body. His confidence in God—his hopes in the merits of Christ and the anticipations of meeting redeemed kindred in heaven, removed the sting of death, and he sank calmly to rest at the home of his childhood.

MORRIS—On Sabbath Morning July 6, of cholera infantum, at Columbus, Ohio, the infant son of Rev. Edward D. and Francis E. Morris.

LOSS.—At Hartsville, Pa., July 15, Prof. Charles Long, of Tennent School, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN, E. D., June 18, 1856.

Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, 60 Beekman street, N. Y.:—Having used your Cans last season for the purpose of preserving Fruit and Vegetables, we take great pleasure in testifying to their superiority over all others. We would advise all persons desirous to keep their Fruits and Vegetables, to give them a trial, as the best and cheapest means of preserving their Fruit, &c. A. & H. KEMP, Odeon Garden.

Save Your Strawberries.

[From the Railway Republican.]

We commend to the special attention of families, hotel keepers, &c., an advertisement in another column, headed, "An Infallible Self-sealing Fruit and Vegetable Can, &c." We fully tested this article last year, and found it then all it was represented to be, and as we understand it has been decidedly improved of late, we are very much under the impression that it must be now infallible. Our readers will do well to supply themselves with this invaluable article. 898-401X

Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.

GORHAM, Me., March 14, 1851.

MR. H. H. HAY—Dear Sir—Through me you may confidently recommend the Oxygenated Bitters as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the above Bitters.

The contents of three bottles so far restored my health, that for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all Dyspeptics to try it.

JOSEPH W. PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishing cure of an Abscess, pronounced incurable by the faculty. Robert Parish, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an Abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Photographs of Colonel Fremont, Wm. L. Dayton, and Millard Fillmore, taken by Root, pronounced by their most intimate friends to be the best likenesses and the finest pictures of them ever made. A large number of copies have been ordered. They may be seen at ROOT'S, No. 308 Broadway. 899X

Public Favor has already ranked Dyer's Healing Embrocation among the greatest remedies of the age, and constantly is it receiving the well deserved good name, this is it. Always effectual, prompt and unfailing. Entire satisfaction warranted. For sale by A. H. FIELD, sole proprietor, Providence, R. I.

Lyon's Kathairon is beyond all question the most popular toilet article ever prepared. Its sale is now nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and is constantly and rapidly increasing. It restores the hair after it has fallen out, preserves and beautifies it, giving to it a beautiful gloss, and rendering it smooth and soft, and effectually removes all Dandruff and other impurities, keeping the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume renders it the pleasantest article for the Toilet ever made.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., Proprietors,
Manufacturers also of fine extracts for Handkerchiefs, Colognes, Pommades, and Perfumery in general.
870-421 No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

Important to Builders, Farmers and others. The undersigned have invented a *Cement for Fire-Proof Roofing*, which for cheapness, durability, simplicity and convenience of application, excels everything that has ever been thought of heretofore. It is much cheaper even than shingles, more durable than tin or slate, and a better protection from fire than any other cement ever invented. As a substitute for shingles, even upon frame buildings, a large percentage of expense may be saved. It is entirely composed of material within the convenient reach of every person in any part of the country, and can be made and applied by the most ordinary capacity of a common laborer. Wherever it has been used it has given the most perfect satisfaction. Old roofs are rejuvenated by cement at a trifling expense. We have repeatedly declined the offers of large sums for the exclusive right to different States, as we do not wish to monopolize or allow others to monopolize so important an invention, but prefer to diffuse the knowledge and benefit thereof into every locality, doubting not that we shall thereby save many communities from disastrous conflagrations. Village, town and individual rights, with explicit directions for making and applying the cement, will be forwarded by mail on the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. Shop rights in cities for the same price. Address
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Summer Stock.—Our LARGE and ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, comprising many SPECIALITIES and STYLES to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of Summer Goods we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. The business of the Merchant and Hero, whose recent nomination by the Republican Party, for the highest office in the gift of the people, has awakened a renewed interest in his wonderful career. Mr. Bigelow's Biography was prepared with the assent and concurrence of the distinguished subject of the Memoir, and it will, of course, contain much new and interesting matter, including original documents from the pen of Col. Fremont, not heretofore made public.

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Agents, now is the time to make money. Enclose us $1 in a letter, and you will receive by return of mail, postage paid, a copy of the book, together with a subscription book to canvass with, and instructions how to operate. Terms liberal. Address
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WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,
Norton, Mass.

The Fall Term of Wheaton Female Seminary will commence Sept. 4, 1856.

Accommodations for Pupils will hereafter be much improved—a large and elegant Boarding House being now in process of erection.

Particular attention will be given to any young ladies who may desire to prepare themselves for teaching.

Applications for admission may be made to the subscriber.
899-40*S Z. KELLY, Secretary.

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Separate rooms are provided for the Ladies' and Preparatory Departments. L. B. HANAFORD, A.M., } Principals.
899cow-14t-*S J. W. PAYSON,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally. 899H

Kellogg's Spring and Summer Styles of Gents', Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps. The ladies of Newark and elsewhere are invited to examine the large and beautiful variety of Children's Straws and Legharns. They are manufactured by any in this city. 128 Canal-st. 885Q

Raven, Bacon & Co., Successors to Bacon & Raven, Piano Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. Where a full assortment of Instruments exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect. 882-361-cow-c

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The FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY, wishing to aid as far as possible in providing innocent and healthful recreation for the people, particularly the young, have resolved to extend every facility in their power to residents of New-York and Brooklyn, who may seek enjoyment in the pure air and delightful scenery of the country.

SABBATH

SORROWS ARE GIFTS FROM HEAVEN.

BY JOHN BLAKE.

O my soul, dost thou not know
That thy sorrows here below,
Come to thee a friendly band,
Pointing towards the better land?

Never cloud was o'er thee hung,
Making life seem dark and long,
But thy Father placed it there,
With a Father's love and care.

When the waves the highest rise
Thou art nearest to the skies,
Nearest to thy home above,
Dearest in thy Savior's love.

Then my soul in all thy fears,
All thy troubles, all thy tears,
Thankfully the praises sing
Of thy Father and thy King.

Family Reading.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK.

We give below, in advance of publication, a chapter of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new Anti-Slavery novel, now in the press of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

CHAPTER VIII.

OLD TIFF.

"I say, Tiff, *do* you think he will come to-night?"

"Laws, laws, Missis, how can Tiff tell? I's been a gazin' out de do'. Don't see nor hear nothin'."

"It's so lonesome!—*so* lonesome—and the nights so long!"

And the speaker, an emaciated, feeble little woman, turned herself uneasily on the ragged pallet where she was lying, and, twirling her slender fingers nervously, gazed up at the rough, unplastered beams above.

The room was of the coarsest and rudest cast. The hut was framed of rough pine logs, filled between the crevices with mud and straw; the floor made of rough-split planks, unevenly jointed together; the window was formed by some single panes arranged in a row where a gap had been made in one of the logs. At one end was a rude chimney of sticks, where smouldered a fire of pine-cones and brushwood, covered over with a light coat of white ashes. On the mantel over it was a shelf, which displayed sundry vials, a cracked teapot and tumbler, some medicinal-looking packages, a turkey's wing, much abridged and defaced by frequent usage, some bundles of dry herbs, and lastly a gayly-painted mug of coarse crockery-ware, containing a bunch of wild flowers. On pegs, driven into the logs, were arranged different articles of female attire, and divers little coats and dresses, which belonged to smaller wearers, with now and then soiled and coarse articles of man's apparel.

The woman, who lay upon a coarse chaff pallet in the corner, was one who once might have been pretty. Her skin was fair, her hair soft and curling, her eyes of a beautiful blue, her hands thin and transparent as pearl. But the deep, dark circles under the eyes, the thin, white lips, the attenuated limbs, the hurried breathing, and the burning spots in the cheek, told that, whatever she might have been, she was now not long for this world.

Beside her bed was sitting an old negro, in whose close-curling wool age had begun to sprinkle flecks of white. His countenance presented, physically, one of the most uncomely specimens of negro feature; and would have been positively frightful, had it not been redeemed by an expression of cheerful kindliness which beamed from it. His face was of ebony blackness, with a wide, upturned nose, a mouth of portentous size, guarded by clumsy lips, revealing teeth which a shark might have envied. The only fine feature was his large, black eyes, which, at the present, were concealed by a huge pair of plated spectacles, placed very low upon his nose, and through which he was closely directing his sight upon a child's stocking, which he was busily darning. At his foot was a rude cradle, made of a gum-tree log, hollowed out into a trough, and wadded by various old fragments of flannel, in which slept a very young infant. Another child, of about three years of age, was sitting on the negro's knee, busily playing with some pine-cones and mosses.

The figure of the old negro was low and stooping; and he wore, pinned round his shoulders, a half-handkerchief or shawl of red flannel, arranged much as an old woman would have arranged it. One or two needles, with coarse, black thread dangling to them, were stuck in on his shoulder; and, as he busily darned on the little stocking, he kept up a kind of droning intermixture of chanting and talking to the child on his knee.

"So, ho, Teddy!—bub dar!—my man!—sit still!—'cause yer ma's sick, and sister's gone for medicine. Dar, Tiff'll sing to his little man.

'Christ was born at Bethlehem,
Christ was born at Bethlehem,
And in a manger laid.'

Tak car, dar!—dat ar needle scratch yer little fingers!—poor little fingers! Ah, be still now!—play wid yer pretty tings and see what yer pa'll bring ye!"

"O, dear me!—well!" said the woman on the bed, "I shall give up!"

"Bress de Lord, no, missis!" said Tiff, laying down the stocking, and holding the child to him with one hand, while the other was busy in patting and arranging the bed-clothes. "No use in givin' up! Why, Lord bress you, missis, we'll be all up right agin in a few days. Work has been kinder pressin' lately, and chil'ns clothes an't quite so 'speckable; but den I'se doin heaps o' mendin'. See dat ar!" said he, holding up a slip of red flannel, resplendent with a black patch, "dat ar hole won't go no furder—and it does well enough for Teddy to wear rollin' round de do', and such like times, to save his bettermost. An de way I's put de yarn in dese yer stockings an't slow. Den I's laid out to take a stitch in Teddy's shoes; and dat ar hole in de kiverlet, dat ar'll be stopped 'fore morning. O, let me alone!—he! he! he!—Ye didn't keep Tiff for nothing, missis—ho, ho, ho!" And the black face really seemed to become unctious with the oil of gladness, as Tiff proceeded in his work of consolation.

"O, Tiff, Tiff! you're a good creature! But you don't know. Here I've been lying alone day after day, and he off nobody knows where! And when he comes, it'll be only a day, and he's off; and all he does don't amount to anything—all miserable rubbish brought home and traded off for other rubbish. O, what a fool I was for being married! O, dear! girls little know what marriage is! I thought it was so dreadful to be an old maid, and a pretty thing to get married! But, O, the pain, and worry, and sickness, and suffering I've gone through!—always wandering from place to place, never settled; one thing going after another, worrying, watching, weary—and all for nothing, for I am worn out and I shall die!"

"O, Lord, no!" said Tiff earnestly. "Lor, Tiff'll make ye some tea, and give it to ye, ye poor lamb! It's dreffful hard, so 'tis; but times 'll mend, and massa 'll come round and be more settled, like, and Teddy will grow up and help his ma; and I'm sure dere isn't a pearter young un dan dis yer puppot!" said he, turning fondly to the trough where the little fat, red mass of incipient humanity was beginning to throw up two small fists, and to utter sundry small squalks, to intimate his desire to come into notice.

"Lor, now," said he, adroitly depositing Teddy on the floor, and taking up the baby, whom he regarded fondly through his great spectacles; "stretch away, my pretty! stretch away! ho-e-ho! Lor, if he has'nt got his mammy's eye, for all dis worl'! Ah, brave! See him, missis!" said he, laying the little bundle on the bed by her. "Did ye ever see a pearter young un? He, he, he! Dar, now, his mammy should take him, so she should! and Tiff'll make mammy some tea, so he will!" And Tiff, in a moment, was on his knees, carefully laying together the ends of the burned sticks, and blowing a cloud of white ashes, which powdered his woolly head and red shawl like snow-flakes, while Teddy was busy in pulling the needles out of some knitting-work which hung in a bag by the fire.

Tiff, having started the fire by blowing, proceeded very carefully to adjust upon it, a small, black porringer of water, singing, as he did so,

"My way is dark and cloudy,
So it is, so it is;
My way is dark and cloudy,
All de day."

Then, rising from his work, he saw that the poor, weak mother had clasped the baby to her bosom, and was sobbing very quietly. Tiff, as he stood there, with his short, square, ungainly figure, his long arms hanging out from his side like bows, his back covered by the red shawl, looked much like a compassionate tortoise standing on its hind legs. He looked pitifully at the sight, took off his glasses and wiped his eyes, and lifted up his voice in another stave:

"But we'll join de forty tousand, by and by,
So we will, so we will.
We'll join de forty tousand, upon de golden shore,
And our sorrows will be gone forevermore, more, more."

"Bress my soul, Mas'r Teddy! now us been haulin' out de needles from Miss Fanny's work! dat ar an't purty, now! Tiff'll be ashamed of ye, and ye do like dat when yer ma's sick! Don't ye know ye must be good, else Tiff won't tell ye no stories! Dar, now, sit down on dis yer log; dat ar's just the nicest log! plenty o' moss on it yer can be a pickin' out! Now, yer sit still dar, and don't be interruptin' yer ma."

The urchin opened a wide, round pair of blue eyes upon Tiff, looking as if he were mesmerized, and sat, with a quiet, subdued air, upon his log, while Tiff went fumbling about in a box in the corner. After some rattling he produced a pine-knot, as the daylight was fading fast in the room, and, driving it into a crack in another log which stood by the chimney corner, he proceeded busily to light it, muttering, as he did so,

"Want to make it more cheerful like."

Then he knelt down and blew the coals under the little porringer, which, like pine-coals in general, always sulked and looked black when somebody was not blowing them. He blew vigorously, regardless of the clouds of ashes which encircled him, and which settled even on the tips of his eyebrows, and balanced themselves on the end of his nose.

"Bress de Lord, I'se dreadful strong in my breath! Lord, dey might have used me in blacksmissin! I'se kep dis yer chimney a gwine for dis many a day. I wonder, now, what keeps Miss Fanny out so long."

And Tiff rose up with the greatest precaution, and, glancing every moment towards the bed, and almost tipping himself over in his anxiety to walk softly, advanced to the rude door, which opened with a wooden latch and string, opened it carefully and looked out. Looking out with him, we perceive the little hut stands alone, in the heart of a dense pine forest, which shuts it in on every side.

Tiff held the door open a few minutes to listen. No sound was heard but the shivering wind, swaying and surging in melancholy cadences through the long pine-leaves—a lonesome, wailing, uncertain sound.

"Ah! dese yer pine-trees! dey always a talkin'!" said Tiff to himself, in a sort of soliloquy. "Whisper, whisper, whisper! Dey Lord knows what it's all about! dey never tells folks what they wants to know. Hark! da is Foxy, as sure as I'm a livin' sinner! Ah! dar she is!" as a quick, loud bark reverberated. "Ah, ha! Foxy! you'll bring her along!" caressing a wolfish-looking, lean cur, who came bounding through the trees.

"Ah, yer good-for-nothing? what makes yer run so fast, and leave yer missus behind ye? Hark! what's dat!"

The clear voice came carolling gayly from out the pine-trees,

"If you get there before I do—
I'm bound for the land of Canaan."

Whereupon Tiff, kindling with enthusiasm, responded,

"Look out for me—I'm coming too—
I'm bound for the land of Canaan."

The response was followed by a gay laugh, as a child ish voice shouted from the woods,

"Ha! Tiff, you there?"

And immediately a bold, bright, blue-eyed girl, of about eight years old, came rushing forward.

"Lors, Miss Fannie, so grad you's come! Yer ma's powerful weak dis yer arternoon!" And then, sinking his voice to a whisper, "Why, now, yer'd better b'lieve her sparits isn't the best! Why, she's dat bad, Miss Nannie, she actually been a cryin' when I put the baby in her arms. Really, I'm consarned, and I wish yer pa 'ud come home. Did yer bring de medicine?"

"Ah, yes; here 'tis."

"Ah! so good! I was a makin' of her some tea, to set her up like, and I'll put a little drop of dis yer in't. You gwin, now, and speak to yer ma, and I'll pick up a little light wood round here, and make up de fire. Massa Teddy'll be powerful glad to see yer. Hope you's got him something, too!"

The girl glided softly into the room, and stood over the bed where her mother was lying.

"Mother, I've come home," said she, gently.

The poor, frail creature in the bed seemed to be in one of those helpless hours of life's voyage, when all its waves and billows are breaking over the soul; and while the little new-comer was blindly rooting and striving at her breast, she had gathered the worn counterpane over her face, and the bed was shaken by her sobbings.

"Mother! mother! mother!" said the child, softly touching her.

"Go away! go away, child! O, I wish I had never been born? I wish you had never been born, nor Teddy, nor the baby! It's all nothing but trouble and sorrow! Fanny, don't you ever marry! Mind what I tell you!"

The child stood frightened by the bedside, while Tiff had softly deposited a handful of pine-wood near the fireplace, had taken off the porringer and was busily stirring and concocting something in an old cracked china mug. As he stirred, a strain of indignation seemed to cross his generally tranquil mind, for he often gave short sniffs and grunts, indicative of extreme disgust, and muttered to himself,

"Dis yer comes of quality marrying these yer poor white folks! Never had no 'pinion on it, no way! Ah! do hear the poor lamb now! 'nough to break one's heart!"

By this time, the stirring and flavoring being finished to his taste, he came to the side of the bed, and began, in a coaxing tone,

"Come now, Miss Sue, come! You's all worn out! No wonder! dat ar great fellow tugging at you! Bless his dear little soul, he's gaining half a pound a week! 'Nough to pull down his ma entirely! Come, now; take a little sup of this—just a little sup? Warm you up, and put a bit of life in you; and den I specks to fry you a morsel of der chicken, 'cause a boy like dis yer can't be fed on slops, dat I knows! Dere, dere, honey!" said he, gently removing the babe, and passing his arm under the pillow. "I's dreffful strong in the back. My arm is long and strong, and I'll raise you up just as easy! Take a good sup on it now, and wash dese troubles down. I reckon the good man above is looking down on us all, and bring us all round right, some time."

The invalid, who seemed exhausted by the burst of feeling to which she had been giving way, mechanically obeyed a voice to which she had always been accustomed, and drank eagerly, as if with feverish thirst; and when she had done, she suddenly threw her arms around the neck of her strange attendant.

"O, Tiff, Tiff! poor old black, faithful Tiff! What should I have done without you? So sick as I've been, and so weak, and so lonesome! But, Tiff, it's coming to an end pretty soon. I've seen, to-night, that I an't going to live long, and I've been crying to think the children have got to live. If I could only take them all into my arms, and all lie down in the grave together, I should be so glad! I never knew what God made me for! I've never been fit for anything, nor done anything!"

Tiff seemed so utterly overcome by this appeal, his great spectacles were fairly washed down in a flood of tears, and his broad, awkward frame shook with sobs.

"Law bless you, Miss Sue, don't be talking dat ar way! Why, if de Lord *should* call you, Miss Sue, I can take care of the children. I can bring them up powerful, I tell ye! But you *won't* be a-going; you'll get better! It's just the sperits is low; and, laws, why should'nt dey be?"

Just at this moment a loud barking was heard outside the house, together with the rattle of wheels and the tramp of horses' feet.

"Dar's massa, sure as I'm alive!" said he, hastily laying down the invalid, and arranging her pillows.

A rough voice called, "Hallo, Tiff! here with a light!"

Tiff caught the pine-knot, and ran to open the door. A strange-looking vehicle, of a most unexampled composite order, was standing before the door, drawn by a lean, one-eyed horse.

"Here, Tiff, help me out. I've got a lot of goods here. How's Sue?"

"Missus is powerful bad; been wanting to see you dis long time."

"Well, away, Tiff! take this out," indicating a long, rusty piece of stove-pipe.

"Lay this in the house, and here!" handing a cast-iron stove-door, with the latch broken.

"Law, massa, what on 'arth is the use of dis yer?"

"Don't ask any questions, Tiff; work away. Help me out with these boxes."

"What on 'arth now?" said Tiff to himself, as one rough case after another was disgorged from the vehicle, and landed in the small cabin. This being done, and orders being given to Tiff to look after the horse and equipage, the man walked into the house, with a jolly slashing air.

"Hallo, bub!" said he, lifting the two-year old above his head. "Hallo, Fan!" imprinting a kiss on the cheek of the girl. "Hallo, Sis!" coming up to the bed where the invalid lay, and stooping down over her. Her weak, wasted arms were thrown around his neck, and she said, with sudden animation,

"O, you've come at last! I thought I should die without seeing you!"

"O, you ain't a-going to die, Sie! Why, what talk!" said he, chucking her under the chin. "Why, your cheeks are as red as roses!"

"Pa, see the baby!" said little Teddy, who, having climbed over the bed, opened the flannel bundle.

"Ah! Sis, I call that ar a tolerable fair stroke of business! Well, I tell you what, I've done up a trade now that will set us up, and no mistake. Beside which, I've got something now in my coat-pocket that would raise a dead cat to life, if she was lying at the bottom of a pond, with a stone round her neck! See here! 'Dr. Puffer's Elixir of the Water of Life!' warranted to cure janders, toothache, ear-ache, scrofula, speptia, 'sumption, and everything else that ever I hearn of! A teaspoonful of that ar, morn and night, and in a week you'll be round agin, as pert as a cricket!"

It was astonishing to see the change which the entrance of this man had wrought on the invalid. All her apprehensions seemed to have vanished. She sat up on the bed, following his every movement with her eyes, and apparently placing full confidence in the new medicine, as if it were the first time that ever a universal remedy had been proposed to her. It must be noticed, however, that Tiff, who had returned, and was building the fire, indulged himself, now and then, when the back of the speaker was turned, by snuffing at him in a particularly contemptuous manner. The man was a thick-set and not ill-looking personage, who might have been forty or forty-five years of age. His eyes, of a clear, lively brown, his close-curling hair, his high forehead, and a certain devil-may-care frankness of expression, were traits not disagreeable, and which went some way to account for the partial eagerness with which the eye of the wife followed him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GOD'S INFINITE HOLINESS, JUSTICE, AND POWER, WILL BE FULLY EXERCISED AGAINST THE SINNER IN THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

[CONCLUDED.]

You are aware that God possesses the quality of holiness in an infinite degree, and that he exhibits it in his works and ways and attributes, "glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders." The prophet had a glance of the holiness of God when he saw him, "sitting upon a throne high and lifted up," and when the Seraphim over the throne "cried one unto another and said, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts, the whole earth is full of his glory." And it was this view which caused him, though an inspired servant of God, to cry out, "Wo is me! for I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips: for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts."

Now the sinner hates holiness, because he possesses but very faint conceptions of the infinite degree in which this attribute exists in Jehovah. How much more then shall this be increased when the sinner shall see with a spiritual vision, when he shall behold his Maker face to face, and stand in the immediate presence of those flaming eyes which shall pierce the soul like a two-edged sword! If he hated Him, when he scarcely had even a faint idea of His holiness, how much more shall he do so when this idea shall be brightened by the awful refulgence of eternity? Nor is this all. Were hatred confined to the breast of man alone, the effect would be less dreadful. But sin is the "abominable thing which the Lord hateth." God is infinitely holy, he supremely loves virtue in all his creatures, and sufficiently hates vice. Even now, "God is angry with the wicked every day;" but when the dispensation of mercy shall have ended, he will more signally than ever display his hatred to sin. Look then for a moment on the picture thus presented. Here is the eternal and holy God gazing on the sinner with supreme and unchangeable hatred to sin; laying aside all the bowels of his love, and clothing himself in the fierceness of his anger. There is the weak, defenceless sinner, writhing under the searching glance of infinite holiness, and driven to anguish by a hatred to that holiness; a hatred which can never be gratified, but which must for ever prey upon himself, and for ever increase in intensity.

This earth can never disclose to us one such scene, but the great day shall disclose many. Time shall not witness such terrific visions, but eternity shall gaze upon them? Reader, judge ye if it be not a fearful thing to stand before God in the day of judgment. If the transgressor continues in sin, it will ruin him eternally. But if he is determined and reckless in opposition to go forward, let him gather all his resources, summon all his energies, put forth all his efforts, but let him remember, as they fall upon "the thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler," they will rebound upon himself with redoubled fury. God has been perfectly disinterested in the great work of the sinner's redemption—he requires his obedience, that his grace may reward him. Hence we discover the interest is all on the sinner's side. Thus we beg him to desist. We beg him in the name of Him who hath "done as much for his salvation as if his felicity were imperfect with his." We are concerned for the sinner's eternal salvation, but our concern will soon end, for our destiny and his will be soon fixed. We now entreat him in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God. "He that sinneth against me, saith the Lord, wrongeth his own soul."

J. W. LANPHIERD.

GENESEE, Mich.

THE HEIGHTS' PARTING SONG.

THE following parting song, sung at the late anniversary of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, was unfortunately crowded out of our brief notice of that anniversary. It was written by one of the young lady graduates, as was also the fine piece, "What the Moon sees," which we printed not long since.

Standing here once more together,
Ere we leave these pleasant halls—
Going forth to life and action,
Each one where her duty calls;
With our hearts so long united
In the bonds of friendship strong,
And our hands more closely clasping—
Sing we now our parting song.

To our teachers, loved and honored
Who so patiently have striven,
Not for mental culture only,
But to fit our souls for heaven:
To our schoolmates, who a season
Still as scholars here may dwell,
With regrets and kindest wishes,
We must speak the word—Farewell.

With a smile for hope's bright future,
With a tear for pleasures past,
From each other, loving classmates,
Lingeringly we part at last.
But we look for a reunion,
While our hearts with sorrow swell,
In that blessed land where never
Shall be heard the sound—Farewell.

Selections.

NATURE TO THE INVALID.

"O, mighty love! man is one world, and hath
Another to attend him!"—GEORGE HERBERT.

WHEN an invalid is under sentence of disease for life, it becomes a duty of first-rate importance to select a proper place of abode. This is often overlooked; and a sick prisoner goes on to live where he lived before, for no other reason than because he lived there before. Many a sufferer languishes amidst street noises, or passes year after year in a room whose windows command dead walls or paved courts, or some such objects; so that he sees nothing of Nature but such sky and stars as show themselves above the chimney-tops. I remember the heartache it gave me to see a youth, confined to a recumbent posture for two or three years, lying in a room where he could see nothing, and dependent therefore on the cage of birds by his bedside, and the flowers his friends sent him, for the only notices of Nature which reached him, except the summer's heat and winter's cold. There was no sufficient reason why he should not have been placed where he could overlook fields, or even the sea.

If a healthy man, entering upon a temporary imprisonment, hangs his walls with a paper covered with roses, and every one sympathizes in this forethought for his mind's health, much more should the invalid (who, though he must be a prisoner, has yet liberty of choice where his prison shall be,) provide for sustaining and improving his attachment to Nature, and for beguiling his sufferings by the unequalled refreshment she affords. He will be wise to sacrifice indolence, habit, money and convenience, at the outset, to place himself where he can command the widest and the most beautiful view that can be had without sacrificing advantages more essential still. There are few things more essential still: but there are some;—such as medical attendance, and a command of the ordinary conveniences of life. What is the best kind of view for a sick prisoner's windows to command? I have chosen the sea, and am satisfied with my choice. We should have the widest expanse of sky, for night scenery. We should have a wide expanse of land or water, for the sake of a sense of liberty yet more than for variety; and also because the inestimable help of a telescope may then be called in. Think of the difference to us between seeing from our sofas the width of a street, even if it be Sackville street, Dublin, or Portland place, in London, and thirty miles of sea view, with its long boundary of rocks, and the power of sweeping our glance over half a county, by means of a telescope! But the chief ground of preference of the sea is less its space than its motion, and the perpetual shifting of objects caused by it. There can be nothing in inland scenery which can give the sense of life, and motion, and connection with the world, like sea changes. The motion of a waterfall is too continuous—too little varied—as the breaking of the waves would be, if that were all the sea could afford. The fitful action of a windmill, the waving of trees, the ever-changing aspects of mountains, are good and beautiful; but there is something more life-like in the going forth and return of ships, in the passages of fleets, and in the never-ending variety of a fishery.

But then there must not be too much sea. The stringent eyes and nerves could not support the glare and oppressive vastness of an unlimited expanse of waters. I was aware of this in time, and fixed myself where the view of the sea was inferior to what I should have preferred, if I had come to the coast for a summer visit. Between my window and the sea is a green down, as green as any field in Ireland, and in the nearer half of this down haymaking goes forward in its season. It slopes down to a hollow, where the Prior of old preserved his fish, there being sluices formerly at either end, the one opening upon the river and the other upon the little haven below the Priory, whose ruins still crown the rock. From the Prior's fish-pond the green lawn slopes upwards again to a ridge, and in the slope are cows grazing all summer, and half way into the winter. Over the ridge, I survey the harbor and all its traffic, the view extending from the lighthouses far to the right, to a horizon of sea to the left. Beyond the harbor lies another county, with, first, its sandy beach, where there are frequent wrecks—too interesting to an invalid—and a fine stretch of rocky shore to the left; and above the rocks a spreading heath, where I watch troops of boys flying their kites; lovers and friends taking their breezy walk on Sundays; the sportsman with his gun and dog; and the washer-women converging from the farm-houses on Saturday evening, to carry their loads, in company, to the village in the yet further height. I see them, now talking in a cluster, as they walk each with her white burden on her head, and now in file, as they pass through the narrow lane; and finally they part off on the village green, each to some neighboring house of gentry. Behind the village and the heath stretches the railroad; and I watch the train, triumphantly careering along the level road, and puffing forth its steam above hedges and groups of trees, and then laboring and panting up the ascent, till it is lost between two heights, which at last bound my view. But in these heights are more objects; a windmill, now in motion and now at rest; a lime-kiln, in a picturesque rocky field; an ancient church tower, barely visible in the morning, but conspicuous when the setting sun shines upon it; a colliery, with its lofty wagon-way, and the self-moving wagons running hither and thither, as if in pure wilfulness; and three or four farms, at various degrees of ascent, whose yards, paddocks and dairies I am better acquainted with than their inhabitants would believe possible. I know every stack of the one on the heights. Against the sky I see the stacking of corn and hay in the season, and can detect the slicing away of the provender, with an accurate eye, at the distance of several miles. I can follow the sociable farmer in his summer-evening ride, pricking on in the lanes where he is alone, in order to have more time for the unconscionable gossip at the gate of the next farm-house, and for the second talk over the paddock-fence of the next, or for the third or fourth before the porch or over the wall, when the resident farmer comes out, pipe in mouth, and puffs away amidst his chat, till the wife appears, with a shawl over her cap, to see what can detain him so long; and the daughter follows, with her gown turned over her head, (for it is now chill evening;) and at last the sociable horseman finds he must be going, looks at his watch, and with a gesture of surprise, turns his steed down a steep broken way to the beach, and canters home over the sands, left hard and wet by the ebbing tide, the white horse making his progress visible to me through the dusk. Then, if the question arises which has most of the gossip spirit, there is no shame in the answer. Any such small amusement is better than harmless—is salutary—which carries the spirit of the sick prisoner abroad into the open air, and among country people. When I shut down my window, I feel that my mind has had an airing.

But there are many times when these distant views cannot be sought; when we are too languid for any objects that do not present themselves near at hand. Here, too, I am provided. I overlook gardens, and particularly a well-managed market garden, from which I have learned and enjoyed not a little. From the radish-sowing in early spring, to the latest turnip and onion cropping, I watch the growth of everything, and hence feel an interest in the frosts and rain, which I should not otherwise dream of. A shower is worth much to me, when the wide potato-beds, all dry and withering in the morning, are green and fresh in the evening light; and the mistress of the garden, bringing up her pails of frothing milk from the cow-house, looks about her with complacency, and comes forth with fresh alacrity to cut the young lettuces which are sent for, for somebody's supper of cold lamb.

The usual drawback of a seaside residence is the deficiency of trees. I see none (except through the telescope) but one shabby sycamore, which grows between my eye and the chimney of the baths in the haven. But this is not a pure disadvantage. I may see less beauty in the summer, but I also see less dreariness in winter. The winter beauty of the coast is a great consideration. The snow does not lie, at least rarely, for more than a very few hours, and then it has no time to lose its lustre. When I look forth in the morning, the whole land may be sheeted with glittering snow, while the myrtle-green sea swells and tumbles, forming an almost incredible contrast to the summer aspect of both, and even to the afternoon aspect; for before sunset the snow is gone, except in the hollows, all is green again on shore, and the waves are lilac, crested with white. My winter pleasures of this kind were, at first, a pure surprise to me. I had spent every winter of my life in town; and here, how different it is! The sun shines into my room from my hour of rising till within a few minutes of dusk, and this, almost by custom, till February, our worst month. The shining sea, swelling in orange light, is crossed by fishing-boats, which look black by contrast, and there is none of the deadness of winter in the landscape; no leafless trees, no locking up with ice; and the air comes in through my open upper sash, brisk, but sun-warmed. The robins twitter and hop in my flower-boxes, outside the window; and the sea-birds sit on the water, or cluster on the spits of sand left by the tide. Within-doors all is gay and bright with flowering narcissus, tulips, crocus and hyacinths. And at night, what a heaven? What an expanse of stars above, appearing more steadfast the more the Northern Lights dart and quiver. And what a silvery sheet of moonlight below, crossed by vessels more black than those which looked blackest in the golden sea of the morning! It makes one's very frame shiver with a delicious surprise to look (and the more, the oftener one looks,) at a moonlight sea through the telescope; at least it is so with one who can never get near the object in any other way. I doubt whether there be any inland spectacle so singular and stirring, except that which is common to both, a good telescopic view of the planets. This transcends all. It is well to see by day the shadows of walkers on the lost sands; the shadows of the sails of a windmill on the sward; the shadow of rocks in a deep sea cave; but far beyond this is it to see the shadow of the disk of Saturn in his rings. How is it that so many sick persons are so needlessly deprived of these sights; shut up in a street of the town? What is there *there* that can compensate them for what they lose?

There is some set-off to the winter privileges I have spoken of in an occasional day of storms, perhaps two or three in each season. These are very dreary while they last, though, considering the reaction the next fine day, salutary on the whole. On these days the horror of the winds is great. One's very bed shakes under them; and some neighbor's house is pretty sure to be unroofed. The window-cushions must be removed, because nothing can keep out the rain, not even the ugly array of cloths laid all over the sashes. The rain and spray seem to ooze through to the ceiling, however perfect the tiling. The splash and dash against the panes are very wearing to the nerves. Balls of foam drive, like little balloons, over the garden; and, sooner or later in the day, we see the ominous rush of men and boys to the rocks and the ridge, and we know that there is mischief. We see either a vessel laboring over the bar, amidst an universal expectation that she will strike; or we see, by a certain slope of the masts, that she is actually on the rocks; or she drives wilfully over to the sands, in spite of all the efforts of steam-tugs and her own crew; and then come forth the life-boats, which we cannot help watching; but which look as if they must themselves capsize, and increase the misery instead of preventing it. Then when the crew are taken from the rigging, and carried up to the port, ensues the painful sight of the destruction of the vessel; parties or files of women, boys and men, passing along the ridge or the sands with the spoils; bundles of sailcloth, armsful of spars, shoulder-loads of planks; while, in the midst, there is sure to be a report, false or true, of a vessel having foundered, somewhere near at hand. On such days, it is a relief to bar the shutters at length, and close the curtains, and light the lamp, and, if the wind will allow, to forget the history of the day. Still more thankful are we to go to bed—I can hardly say to rest—for invalids are liable to a return in the night of the painful impressions of noon, with exaggerations, unless the agitation has been such as to wear them out with fatigue. But, as I said, such days are very few. Two or three such in a year, and two or three weeks of shifting sea-fog in spring, are nearly all the drawbacks we have; nearly the only obscurations of Nature's beauties.—*Miss Martineau's "Life in a Sick Room."*

Agricultural.

HARVEST REPORTS.

It is the practice of this journal to publish, during the summer and autumn of every year, authentic and reliable reports of the harvests throughout the country. We invite our readers in different sections of the country, and particularly our subscribers, in remitting letters of business to our office, to communicate to us, in brief, the condition of the crops, prices of articles, and whatever relates to the general interests and progress of agriculture in their vicinity, to be published for the information of all who may be thereby interested.

Grass in New-England.—The grass crop the present year, over all the New-England States, is very heavy. In many sections in this State the grass is very rank, and ripe for harvesting. In some instances it is lodged, and is moulding and rotting on the ground. The weather for making hay thus far has been unfavorable; the frequent and heavy rains have prevented the gathering of the early crop in a good condition. Should the weather prove good for the next thirty days a very great crop will be gathered, which, if not gathered soon, will rot upon the ground. The modern "hay cover" have been of great service during this season of showers.

New-York—*Niagara County.*—"Wheat is so far advanced that most of what is not already destroyed will probably escape. If we concede that one-half is destroyed, we think there will yet remain a better crop than this county has produced in either of the last two years. From what examination we have made we think it is perfectly safe to say that one-third will be unharmed, and perhaps a larger proportion."

Monroe County.—In some of the south-eastern towns in this county the fly has appeared very extensively, and unless something should occur to check its ravages, the wheat crop will amount to nothing. Corn is looking very well indeed, and so are oats and barley. The grass crop will be very heavy. It is thought that the fruit yield will not be very heavy.

Ohio—*Cincinnati.*—"The weather in this vicinity, and throughout the north-west, continues dry, and the grass suffers very much in consequence. The wheat crop has been pretty generally gathered, and it turns out remarkably well both as to quantity and quality. The yield in the middle and western States will not be less than thirty bushels to the acre. Corn looks pretty well, and should we have seasonable rains, will turn out a heavy crop; of oats, grass, and barley, there will be next to no crop at all."

Carroll County.—"The red weevil has eaten up the wheat crop. Entire fields are consumed, and instead of a *wheat* it is a *weevil* crop."

Ohio Valley.—"Over a large portion of the Ohio Valley, it is now certain that the crop of hay this year will be far below an average yield. The first mowing has been unusually light in many localities, and the continuation of the drouth nearly everywhere bids fair to dry up the meadows."

Montgomery County, July 3.—"Our grain crops of all kinds, except corn, will be good. Our merchants are more generally approaching the cash system in business, and are better and sounder than they have been for several years back, though they have not done so much business this spring as last. Our money market is growing easier, and everything promises a good, safe fall trade."

Clinton County, July 7.—"Business in this county is generally good. It is decidedly on the increase in Wilmington. We know of but two failures there for some years past. Wool is one of our county staples. The wheat crop, now nearly harvested, is an excellent one, much better than last year's. Oats will be a little short. Corn looks well since the rain."

Virginia.—"The ravages of the fly on the wheat crop in Virginia this season have been beyond all precedent. On tide water, in the Piedmont region, and in the fine valley of Virginia, it has alike shortened the crop one-half; and now the joint worm having commenced its work, it seems there will be but little left for the sickle. With a long and universal drought now prevailing, it is impossible for it to recover enough to make half a crop. There is a very great scarcity of grass, owing to the drought."

Wheeling.—"We presume there has not *been*, for years, such a product of hay in this region as there is the present year. Farmers hardly know how to 'get in' the immense quantity which lies before them. Labor is hard to get, and much hay will be uncut for want of hands. It must be cheap the next season."

Richmond.—"In some localities there are every grade of success and failure of the crops. The ravages of the insects have occasioned this. Some fields have been utterly destroyed, while very near them fields of the very finest wheat have been reaped. The crop on the whole is a short one. The extent of the deficit is variously estimated, and of course the data is too imperfect and uncertain to enable any one to form a conclusion that is reliable.

North Carolina.—The Fayetteville *North Carolinian* says: "Our agricultural friends generally give us cheering accounts of the crops in this section. The corn crop particularly looks remarkably well, and promises to yield an abundant harvest."

Iowa.—*Fremont County.*—This is a good name for a county. "The principal staple corn looks well, although nearly all the corn in this part of the country had to be replanted on account of its destruction by the cut-worm."

Kentucky.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st says that "the farmers in this vicinity have commenced cutting wheat, and we learn the yield is fair. Our accounts from other parts of the State are to the same effect."

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg *Whig* says: "We are glad to hear, as we do from almost every quarter, that our planting friends have succeeded in getting 'a stand of the grass.' Cotton, we are told, is looking well, and such corn fields have rarely been witnessed. In every direction the heart of the planter is gladdened with the prospect of such corn crops as have been seldom grown."

Wisconsin.—*Madison, June 29.*—"Up to a week from now we were suffering from drouth. All vegetation was languishing; but we have since been favored with abundant showers, and the earth is thoroughly saturated. Some complaint is heard that *the dry* weather prematurely forced the wheat to 'ear out,' whilst it was very short; but this complaint is not general, and the grain crop, taken as a whole, will be an average one. The corn failed to come up. The extreme severe winter is supposed to have been the cause. It had to be planted over, and is thereby very late. The crop will in this neighborhood be short. Our winter was so severe that our fruit trees were much damaged. Many trees in a bearing condition were killed, *cherries, apples* and *pears* in particular. H. T."

Louisiana—*Lake Providence.*—"Since the rainy spell (which set in on the 18th ult., and continued daily until last Monday, the 23d,) the cotton seems to have grown a foot or more, and is looking generally fine. Along the river, upon some places, we learn the cotton lice have wrought injuriously, and fear was entertained at one time of the rust, in consequence of the rains."

Rapides Parish.—The Alexandria *American* of Saturday last, says: "We learn that in many parts of the parish the cotton crop is not thriving as well as could be wished. Although rains have fallen recently, their effect has been but partial, and the grass-worm is injuring not only the cotton crop but the corn."

Tennessee—*Jackson.*—"Notwithstanding the late spring and heavy rains, we believe abundant crops will made in this section. A little *set-back* at planting time only serves to stimulate the planter to greater industry. The fruit crop promises a large yield."

Nashville.—"The crops in this and *adjoining* counties, so far as we have seen and heard, are very promising. Some complaints are heard of the fly, but we opine, from the best information obtained and personal observation, the damage to wheat will be but slight from this insect."

Texas—*Kaufman.*—Rev. J. W. Fields, writing from Kaufman, says that the health of that country is good, and that the wheat crops which were then being harvested were very fine.

The Texas *Northern Standard* has accounts from the counties of Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Collin, Dallas, Grayson and Cook. Some crops in Grayson, planted late on account of the grasshoppers, and some in Collin are indifferent, but generally the crops are thrifty and the yield large, while the aggregate crop will be larger than ever before raised in Northern Texas.

Illinois—The Chicago *Journal*, of Thursday last, says: "The first white winter wheat of the season arrived yesterday. It consists of a car load of 350 bushels, for the handsome price of $1,50 a bushel. The wheat was harvested in Chatham. The lot is of fine quality, clean and full kernelled."

Alton, July 5.—"The harvest is in full progress; many farmers have finished. From all this region I hear but one report—wheat very plump and heavy in the head, with a fair length of straw. The weather has been very favorable for harvesting, and the grain has been secured in splendid condition. There are some fields of good oats which were sowed early and took a good start before the drouth came on; but the oats crop, as a whole, is a very scant one. Corn looks well as a general thing. The hay yield is light."

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hundred miles in this State and Wisconsin, over the same roads I traveled just one year ago. The corn crop is now much more forward and better every way than it was then. Potatoes also, are more forward and look finely. The wheat crop and oats, I think, will average hardly as good. Some fields look very well, others uneven, and some thin and inferior. Grass is a full crop. Fruit scarce. In the middle and southern parts of the State I am told that the wheat is harvested and believed to be the best crop ever raised in *this* State. The quantity satisfactory, the quality never surpassed, and far superior to that of last year.

"S. P. C."

Indiana—*Miami County, July* 3.—"I have recently been over the whole county, and can speak with certainty with regard to the crop. Wheat will be an average crop. Corn looks well, but is rather late. These two are the main crops of this county. Oats almost an entire failure. Grass ditto. Potatoes are doing well. Trade is fair."

Montgomery County, July 3.—"The wheat crop in this county was injured, May 31st, by a severe frost. It will probably not exceed one-half the usual crop. Oats very light. Prospects of corn good."

Fayette County, July 5.—"Wheat, now being harvested, is good. Prospect of corn favorable. Oats and hay short. Other crops good."

Putnam County, July 5.—"Trade in this county is pretty good. Wheat crop fair. Grass and oats poor. Corn backward."

Wells County, July 3.—"Very dry season thus far. Not so many acres of wheat in harvest in North Indiana this year as last, probably one-fifth less. If present weather should continue, there will be an average crop to the acre, both in quality and quantity."

Hendricks County, July 5.—"The prospect for crops never was better in this county."

Howard County, July 5.—"The wheat crop is very good in quality; less in quantity, however, than usual, owing to the excessive wetness in seeding time last *fall*. The corn crop is far above average; there was more planted, and it has been better cultivated than in former years."

Foreign Miscellany.

Monk in Hungary.—We read in the German papers of a well-known eccentric: "A monk, whose name is Spencer, and who is a member of a noble family in England, is making a pilgrimage through Hungary, with the permission of the Pope, his object being to establish praying societies, whose special task it will be to pray in chapels that the English nation may be converted and return into the bosom of the true church."

Alleged Manufacture of Idols at Birmingham.—Some months ago a story was in circulation charging the Birmingham manufacturers with making idols "for exportation." We explained at the time that the story was based on a joke which appeared in *Punch*. As a joke it was copied into an American newspaper, but a religious journal reprinted it in sober earnest, and so it made its way into the French newspapers. From them it returned to England invested with the full proportions of a solemn affirmation; it had its day in the press and on the platform, was explained, and died away. People thought they had heard the last of the idol manufactories of Birmingham, but last week the story was revived, Birmingham itself being the place where the renewed charge was made. At the Church Missionary meeting in our Town Hall, on Tuesday, Lieut. Colonel Martin, an Indian officer, affectionately begged the audience to "cease making idols," and to give him, instead, a bell for a chapel at Peshawur!—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

Defenders of the Faith.—In Central and Southern Italy there has existed for years a certain sect, known as the *San Fedesti*, or Defenders of the Faith. That sect, organized after the fashion of a secret society, and under the denomination of *Cattolica Apostolica Società de San Fedesti*, is placed under the patronage and protection of the police; and its avowed object is the defence of the "Throne and Altar," to be attained by the extermination of the Liberals by all the means in their power. The following is the form of oath taken by every new brother on his admission: "I, N. N., in presence of the Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, of the ever immaculate Virgin, &c., swear to let my right hand be cut off, my throat cut, to die of hunger and the most atrocious torments, and I pray the Lord God Almighty to condemn me to the eternal pains of hell, should I betray or deceive any one of the honored brothers or brethren of the Catholic Apostolic Society in which I this moment enrol myself, or should I not scrupulously fulfil its laws, or not render aid to my brothers in need of it. I swear to hold firm in the defence of the holy cause which I have embraced, not to spare any individual belonging to the infamous gang of Liberals, whatever be his birth, parentage, or fortune, not to have pity for the tears of infants or of the aged, and to shed even to its last drop the blood of the infamous Liberals, without regard to sex or rank. Finally, I swear implacable hatred to all the enemies of our holy Roman Catholic religion, the only true one."

The late Rev. Dr. Towaley.—Mr. Charles G. Towaley having taken his degree of LL.D. at Merton College, Oxford, which paved the way for his practising as Doctor of Laws in Doctors' Commons, proceeded to Hoxton College for theological purposes, as he had renounced Episcopacy for Independency. Thus prepared, he set out for Ireland, there to rear the standard of the Cross in one of the darkest counties of that most benighted land. In the city of Limerick—the "seat of Satan," and the very Goshen of Irish Popery—he commenced operations, beset with difficulties and dangers, which experience alone can adequately explain, as his present able and devoted successor, the Rev. W. Tarbotton, can abundantly testify. With a view to invigorate his proceedings, he called to his assistance an amiable brother from England, the Rev. Mr. Brown. There Dr. Towaley continued to expend time, labor, and property, till, in the course of things, he was brought back to his native country. But, even here, he was soon discovered that he had left his heart in Ireland. For Ireland, till the day of his death, he thought, and studied, and prayed, and toiled. Many were the cases of distress in which he embarked, on behalf of the Irish poor; and, we believe, in no instance did he ever fail. His ingenuity of appeal was remarkable, and his benevolence knew no bounds. The Christian public had implicit confidence in his integrity and his devotion; and hence he had only to ask in order to receive money in furtherance of his humane endeavors.

Valedictory Service.—A very interesting service was held at Carr's-lane chapel, Birmingham, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in connection with the departure of the Rev. Wm. Cuthbertson, B.A., late of West Bromwich, for Sydney, New South Wales, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Ross, pastor of the Congregational church at Pitt Street.

Effect of War.—A singular sight was presented lately by a Marshal of France conducting in his own carriage two private soldiers to the palace of St. Cloud. The Marshal was Gen. Bosquet. One of the men was black man who, when in the Crimea, seeing a shell fall into a trench before Sevastopol, seized the missile, and when raising it above his head to throw it beyond the French lines, it burst in his hand, carrying off both his arms. For this daring deed he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. The other soldier was a Frenchman, who admired she courageous son of Africa so much that he attached himself exclusively to him, dressed and fed him. The Emperor did not permit the descendent of Hannibal (perhaps) to depart empty pocketed, although from the nature of the case he was obliged to go empty handed.

Painting.—It is stated that Mr. Millais's pictures, now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, are all sold, and that he has realized by them above £2,000. "Peace" sold for £900; "Autumn Leaves," £700; "Pity the Blind," £900; and the "Portrait of a Gentleman," £100.

Dr. Livingstone.—A letter from Simon's-bay, dated April 18, to the *Times* Portsmouth correspondent, says, the Dart is in the Mozambique, and it is hoped that she will bring back Dr. Livingstone, the missing traveler, who undertook, in the middle of 1854, to cross the vast continent of Africa, from San Paolo de Loanda, a Portuguese possession on the west side of Quillimane, on the eastern coast of Africa. All goes on well as far as Caffre matters are concerned.

Popery in France and England.—It was but the other day that the Archbishop of Paris alluded to the Protestantism of Britain as but a slight aberration from Catholicism, which would disappear if only the Anglo-French alliance were to develop itself sufficiently—the same dignitary declaring, at the same time, that even the Turks were a "sect of Christians," and hinting that an able policy of Catholicism might include even them and the rest of the East in the fold of the Latin Church. These are signs worth regarding; and, though Cardinal Wiseman and the Archbishop of Paris seem to represent different tendencies of the Catholic church at the present moment, a unity may, after all, lie beneath their apparent divergence. The present Pope, Pius IX., as the *Edinburgh Review* well remarks, is distinguished by the tenacity with which he adheres to the very highest mediæval idea of the ecclesiastical rights of the Papacy; and he may be but preparing the way, as a Pope of the old school, for a Pope of the new school, who will blend the same idea with something of the "liberalism" of the Emperor Napoleon's nimble-thoughted Archbishop.—*Witness.*

Count Cavour.—A subscription has been opened at Rome to strike and present a medal to Count Cavour, to testify the gratitude of the Romans for the dignified and energetic manner with which he maintained the cause of Italy at the Congress of Paris. The subscription list was soon filled up, counting among the names many of the Roman nobles.

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June 5, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD,
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Circulars will be sent on application to S. W. CLARK, Principal, or to J. BARBER, President.

HOMER, July 14, 1856. 393-399*J

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EAGLESWOOD SCHOOL, Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. For particulars address THEODORE D. WELD, Principal. Circulars to be had of C. SHEPARD & Co., 152 Fulton-street.

Fall term to commence October 1st. 393-cow-tf-c

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NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856. 886-405-F

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**NEW C

Editors' Book Table.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. Edited by HENRY BARNARD, L.L.D.

This journal, though yet in the first year of its existence, has already attained a high position in our periodical literature. It fills a place before unoccupied, and therefore is not obliged to create a demand for itself, or to run the eager race of competition, but only meets a want that has long been felt in literary circles. As a repository of choice essays upon various methods and departments of education, bringing together in a compact and permanent form the occasional productions and the choicest thoughts of leading minds upon specific branches of knowledge, it will prove an important help to teachers of every grade.

The articles of Prof. Lewis, in the numbers for March and May, on the true method of teaching Greek and Latin, are examples of this. Should their wise suggestions be adopted by teachers, the study of the classics would no longer be a debateable question.

But in addition to the professional help which such essays afford to teachers, Mr. Barnard's journal contains stores of well-digested information touching educational institutions at home and abroad. The large experience of the editor, and the ample resources of his library and his correspondence, give him facilities in this department that are unsurpassed.

A series of most interesting and useful articles upon foreign institutions of education and reform, greatly enhances the value of the journal for the general reader. We cannot understand why such matter should be crowded at the end of the Magazine, in type that makes the reader a candidate for the eye infirmary. The article on Reformatory Education, in the May number, contains facts and statistics that can be found in no other publication in the United States—recent and reliable information, evidently from a competent observer, presented in a philosophical and yet a practical aspect, and worthy of the serious thought of all who are interested in the reformation of offenders and the improvement of society.

The publisher should remember that the class of citizens most likely to contribute toward such institutions as are here recommended, are venerable gentlemen in spectacles, whose eyes can be approached only through a fair and open page. Indeed the fear of trying our own eyes with such type by gaslight has contributed to delay our reading and therefore our notice of the important suggestions of the articles on educational movements abroad.

The *Journal of Education* is in the main well printed; but it would be a decided improvement to give less matter in each number, and to use throughout a larger type. The statistical department is too valuable to be crowded into hair-lines with infinitesimal spaces. The price of the *Journal* is but $8,00 a year for two octavo volumes of 600 pages each.

The NEW ENGLANDER has fully realized the promise of resuscitation held out at the close of the last year. The articles of Prof. Post on the Immortality of the Soul are splendid specimens of logic and rhetoric. They are timely, able and conclusive. Cannot Mr. Scribner arrange with the author to embody them in a volume? They would form a fit sequel to the "Sceptical Era," and like that brilliant work would command the attention of all intelligent readers.

The last number contains an excellent digest of the Unitarian discussion, growing out of the position of Prof. Huntington. Rev. Mr. Dutton has won for himself a high reputation as a critic and a controversialist. The review of the *Earnest Plea* should be reprinted as a tract for the times.

BOOKS FOR MERCHANTS.—The mercantile profession is largely indebted to Mr. Freeman Hunt for the creation of a literature peculiar to its own interests and wants. The *Merchants' Magazine* is now a standard periodical, and is worthy of the liberal support of men of business. Questions of trade and finance are here discussed with ability and thoroughness.

Mr. Hunt has recently published a volume of "Lives of American Merchants," embracing biographical sketches of several once eminent merchants of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. The names of Thos. H. Perkins, Thos. P. Cope, Peter C. Brooks, Samuel Appleton, Alexander Henry, Jonathan Goodhue, and Jonas Chickering will at once suggest the class of men from which the subjects of this volume are taken.

The sketches are by different hands:—two by Chas. King, one by Jos. R. Chandler, one by Edward Everett, &c. They exhibit some fine examples of the mercantile virtues combined with public spirit and philanthropy.

Another volume by Mr. Hunt, entitled WORTH AND WEALTH, or Maxims, Morals and Miscellanies for Merchants and Men of Business, is a capital manual for young men just entering into a business life. The Mercantile Library should have at least twenty copies for general circulation; but it is still better that every young man should possess a copy for himself.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.—No periodical is so welcome to us as the *Bibliotheca*. It has lost somewhat of its ancient stiffness and angularity, and gained an infusion of modern, practical life, without the least detriment to its scholarship. We have already given a list of the contents of the May number. The articles that will attract the most attention are the excellent compendium of the "Theology of Dr. Chalmers," and the searching rejoinder of Prof. Dana to Prof. Lewis on the harmony of science and the Bible. Theologians will feel grateful to Prof. Dana for his masterly exposition of the subject. Whatever may be the merits of Prof. Lewis's book as a work of criticism, his imperious manner towards men of science deserves the castigation he has received.

The most acute and profitable articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* are its criticisms of works on philosophy and theology. The notices of Harvey's "Three Creeds" and Adams's "Communion Sabbath," contain some admirable statements of critical points in theology.

CLARKE'S FOREIGN EVANGELICAL LIBRARY.

Many clergymen in this country are already familiar with the valuable series of books published under this general title, or at least with such specimens as the works of Olshausen, Hengstenberg, Gieseler and Havernick. Some of them are imperfectly translated, but they are a treasure, even in bad English. Would that every pastor might have in his own library these important helps to critical and historical studies.

Messrs. Smith and English, of Philadelphia, have a permanent arrangement with the Edinburgh publishers, whereby they are enabled to furnish the Evangelical Library to non-subscribers in this country, on terms as favorable as those allowed to first subscribers in Great Britain.

The recent volumes of Ullmann (*Reformers before the Reformation*), and Hengstenberg (*Christology of the Old Testament*) fully sustain the character of the series. The first presents the most interesting view of the antecedents of the Reformation—the gradual preparation of Germany for her emancipation from the feudal shell of the Papacy. The names of the reformers and martyrs who preceded Luther are faithfully commemorated.

The *Christology* is a rich evangelical commentary on the Messianic predictions of the Old Testament. Sometimes the author spiritualizes and symbolizes to a degree not warranted by the severest criticism, but he reflects much of the glory of the New Testament upon the pages of the Old. The above volumes are sold in this city by A. D. F. Randolph, 683 Broadway, or will be sent by mail from Smith & English.

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN EGYPT, THE HOLY LAND, TURKEY AND GREECE. By BENJAMIN DORR, D. D. Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The preface of this book disposes one to notice it with charity. It is designed as a pastor's memento to his people—a report of a tour accomplished through their kindness. Had this design been carried out by printing a private edition for the author's personal friends, criticism would have been wholly disarmed. But the publication of the book challenges the criticism of those who are not communicants in Christ Church, Philadelphia. We must therefore say of it frankly, that it adds nothing to the knowledge of the East, already common to the reading public, sheds no additional light upon the interpretation of Scripture, and has no special attraction of incident, sentiment or style. It is a most common-place journal of common-place ideas. The following are specimens:

"May 5. In our former visit to Paris, about ten months since, we saw all the principal objects of interest in this beautiful city; so that there was nothing to detain us here, and we made our arrangements to leave in the mail-express train to-night for London. At our banker's we found a pack of letters waiting for us.

"May 6. We left Paris at half-past seven o'clock, last evening, and had a smooth passage over the channel from Calais to Dover, and arrived at London Bridge station at 8 A. M. The same pleasant rooms which we had formerly occupied, for several weeks, at Allsop terrace, New road, near Regent's Park, were ready for us."

The worthy doctor is evidently a rigid observer of days, and his private calendar for 1853–4 will doubtless be valued by his congregation. But really we cannot see what interest the public have in such measured dullness.

His entry on April 30, *Sunday*, records a due attendance upon "*the* service" at Marseilles, after which he dines with friends, and then walks out with the party to "a hill in the suburbs of the city, where the new waterworks have just been finished on a grand scale." A description of these works and of the view from the hill closes the record of Rogation Sunday.

City Religious News.

DR. MACLAY AND THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

WE published last week an abstract of a printed letter by Dr. Maclay, giving his reasons for resigning his position as President of the American Bible Union, the Baptist Society for a New Version of the Scriptures. That letter, containing severe strictures on the conduct and good faith of some of the managers of that society, has called forth a reply signed by the present officers of the Union. This circular says:

"We perceive that city journals are publishing extracts from a production, purporting to be written by Rev. A. Maclay, D.D., giving his reasons for resigning the presidency of the American Bible Union. We have been informed from other sources that such a document was in existence, and have seen what professes to be a copy, printed in a newspaper, and we have addressed the most respectful letters to Dr. Maclay and other persons, soliciting a copy for the use of the Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclude that there are good reasons why it should be circulated so secretly, and withheld so carefully from the Board of the Society, whose principles, plans and officers it attacks."

The letter also states:

"We have good reason to believe that Dr. Maclay is not the real author of this pamphlet, but that it was written by a gentleman who has recently been dismissed from the service of the Bible Union for the very best of reasons, and who we understand has another publication against the Union, in the press. We owe it to the public, in this connection, to say, that we have abundant evidence for dispreving every material allegation which the published document contains, in the form that it has reached us. In due time, the Board and Officers of the Union will ask a hearing. They have nothing to suppress, they have no information to withhold from the public eye, and above all, they feel conscious they have nothing to fear from a thorough investigation of their doings. Measures have already been taken not only to invite but to demand such an investigation.

Dr. Maclay has published another letter, in answer to the above. He quotes from the statement of the officers: "We have good reason to believe that Dr. Maclay is not the real author of this pamphlet;" and says:

"*In reply to this I have only to say, that I know of no letter or pamphlet over my name which do not my own.*

"Again they say, 'We have addressed the most respectful letters to Dr. Maclay, and other persons, soliciting a copy for the use of the Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclude that there are good reasons why it should be circulated so secretly and withheld so carefully from the Board.' *I have never received any request from the Board or its officers for a copy of it.*

"It is further stated, 'When Dr. Maclay sent in his resignation, it was unaccompanied by any reason whatever.' This assertion is unimportant, except to prove the general inaccuracy which pervades the article in matters of fact. Persons may differ about what constitutes a reason. That which has seemed clear to the public, appears to be very obscure to the signers of this communication. Few, however, will fail to find a reason for my resignation as President of the American Bible Union, in the statement which that resignation contained, that I wished to 'free myself as far as possible from all further responsibility in the management of its affairs.'

"We are told that a 'thorough investigation' is to be made, and I understand a committee of five persons not connected with the Board has been appointed for that purpose; *three of whom, having been engaged as revisors*, will find it necessary to examine and decide upon questions which involve the character of *their own* revisions, the plan upon which they are made, and the manner in which they are to be used or disposed of. With the greatest respect for this committee, it should be borne in mind that to satisfy the public, such investigation must be made by persons who have *taken no part* in the matters to be examined, and that their report must be made from their own immediate knowledge, independent of any second-hand representations; such as have been too often relied upon already; as, for example, in relation to the time when the work would be completed. Thus in 1851 a most respectable committee reported at the anniversary of the Bible Union, 'that all the circumstances of the case appear to justify the expectation that the revision of the New Testament will be completed, and the book in the course of publication within the next two or three years;' that is, at farthest, previous to October, 1854."

"It is a recorded fact that more than $150,000 have been already expended by the Bible Union. What the patrons of that society, and the public generally, wish to know is, whether this large amount of money has been *judiciously and economically expended* for the legitimate object of the institution, according to the fundamental principles and the plans on which the funds were contributed; whether competent scholars only have been employed to translate the Scriptures; whether the revisions made are such as to subserve or subvert the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; such as to honor or dishonor the high professions of the Union. Such knowledge I have felt called upon to communicate, and to whatever reproaches or imputations it may subject me, I am consoled by the consciousness of having done my duty."

No little public interest has been excited by Dr. Maclay's disclosures, as it is well known that he has been in the fore-front of the enterprise for a new version, ever since its inception. Moreover his charges are not given in general terms, but the allegations are specific and definite, accompanied with documents, dates, and other references. It is undoubtedly due to the Christian public that a thorough investigation be made into the management and operations of the society, including the conduct of its officers, on whom suspicion may or may not justly rest, the expenditures which have been made, the modes of revision which are pursued, and the competency of the individual revisors who are engaged in the work. It is moreover important—and the Union should not lose sight of this suggestion of Dr. Maclay—that a committee appointed to investigate should be composed entirely of men whose conduct and labors are not among the subjects of investigation. As the committee now stands, it is composed of *five* persons, THREE of whom—or a *majority, and virtually the whole committee*—have been engaged as revisors! An investigation by these gentlemen will therefore be simply a review of the work of their own hands. We would not now utter a single word of suspicion against either party in this controversy, for we have not yet been able to look through the case to the bottom, but we urge the suggestion of the venerable President, as one which is all-important to be observed, and we hope that the examination may be immediately begun, and prosecuted expeditiously to a completion. In the meantime we shall apprise our readers of the results of the inquiries, as they progress.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINISTERS.

PROVIDENCE, July 19, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

GENTLEMEN:—The following paper is from brethren who are already indebted to your editorial columns for a fair vindication from rude assaults. As members of the Consociation, we have simply sought to discharge our Christian obligations in a calm and courteous manner; and for this conscientious act, we have received from some quarters unmitigated abuse. We now feel that we owe it to the cause of truth to exhibit the desperate character of some of the means to which our assailants are resorting, and we, therefore, tax your kindness again.

Our brother (Dr. Leavitt) whose sympathies are fully with us, would have cheerfully put his name to the document—a name respected in this community—had he not felt it his duty, in view of some facts, to exhaust his responsibility, in this direction, by personal conference with the editors of the *Observer* and the *Evangelist*. That service he has undertaken, I understand, the present week, and has doubtless performed it thoroughly; I warrant you that he has illustrated to these gentlemen his own understanding of his own phrase—"a second conscience."

Our communication is, of course, sent to the *Observer*, accompanied with a note, of which I also send a copy, and which you may insert, if you please, with it. Yours truly, S. W.

Copy.

PROVIDENCE, July 19, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose for your paper a communication from some of the ministers of our Consociation. Their signatures were attached to different copies, and are here transferred to one copy; I vouch for their correctness.

This painful service was far from my anticipations when, on recognizing your countenance at our meeting, I "whispered in the ears" of the moderator who did not know of your presence, and suggested the request which he made of you to lead us in prayer.

You cannot but admit that you have published to the world a slander which you have left to be applied conjecturally to several brethren, all alike innocent, who had courteously invited you to sit with them, and to not one of whom did you address an inquiry respecting the truth of the allegation. You cannot deny that the design and drift of your paragraph was to convey the impression that our recent action was essentially an infidel movement, and urged by prayerless men, who are unworthy of Christian confidence. The ministers whom you thus hold up as self-convicted of repudiating the Bible as their official guide, are the Congregational pastors of this city, whose churches have all been recently blessed with the visits of the Spirit, and from whom one of the brethren expressed his regret at parting in the vote because he had just been associated with them all in revival labors. If I do not pray the Lord to send you deliverance, it is because I see that none is possible for you except by the penitent confession of your wrong. And it is as surprising to me, as it is sad, that a clergyman who edits a religious journal, and has had long experience in it, should feel at liberty to commit to the types such rash and random accusations against his brethren.

Had your assertion (which I quote from memory—the paper not being on hand) that one of our members confessed to you that we were placed at a disadvantage in having to meet such an opponent as Dr. Rice, any other foundation than my remark to you that I supposed in all your Old School ranks there was not a more practised debater than the delegate whom you had sent us? I neither uttered nor intimated the thought which you have expressed. Your assertion, which you deemed important enough to make twice, and which has been copied, that a majority of our ministers voted against the measure, you deem not, it seems, important enough to correct once, when your attention is called to it. Our discussion, so far as given in the *Independent*, was taken from a phonographic report; and the reader who should compare it with your own, would hardly imagine that they related to the same occasion.

Our dependence is on God alone; but it may not be superfluous, and will not, I trust, be thought obtrusive or unkind for me, to remind you that your own destiny is in the hands of the Being who holds us and ours.

Yours truly, SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

A Card.

PROVIDENCE, July 18, 1856.

The following statement appeared, under date of July 10, 1856, in the leading editorial of the "Religious Department" of the New-York *Observer*, one of the editors of which (Rev. Samuel Irenæus Prime, D.D.) attended the late meeting of our Consociation, and received the fraternal courtesies of the body.

"At Providence, R. I., during the sessions of the Consociation, we saw several ministers who appeared to ignore the Word of God and the example of Christ and his apostles as guides in the discharge of their sacred office. When they were called to test their principles by the touchstone of the Gospel, they invariably flew off. When charged with this inconsistency, they could not deny it. One minister whispered in our ears, and said of another that 'for three years he did not go to a prayer meeting.' This was in exposition of the man's exceeding zeal to cut off correspondence with the Presbyterians."

Every charge in this paragraph is unfounded; but we deal only with its professed statement of a fact, viz: that one of the brethren, who was zealous for our action relative to the Presbyterian Assemblies, "for three years did not go to a prayer-meeting."

The undersigned comprise the ministers belonging to the Consociation who voted for the measure referred to, and this injurious imputation is thus fastened upon some one of our number—any one who was openly earnest for the measure being specially liable to the stigma. We unitedly repel it, and declare—each for himself—that the statement is unconditionally false. There is not one of us who does not love the prayer-meeting, and has not habitually attended it, when able.

Other misrepresentations of our recent meeting and of ourselves in the New-York *Observer* we have borne in silence; but this reckless falsehood, given to the world on editorial responsibility, we feel called upon to expose. A more unqualified calumny could not have been published; and the editor, who has proclaimed it before the Christian public, we arraign before the same tribunal as an accuser and traducer of the brethren.

LEONARD SWAIN.
ROBERT H. CONKLIN.
SAMUEL WOLCOTT.
A. HUNTINGTON CLAPP.
REUBEN TORREY.
ORIN F. OTIS.
ALPHONSO L. WHITMAN.
WILLARD JONES.
WALTER P. DOE.

The Voice of '76.—Recently I visited Jonas Frazee, the last soldier of the Revolution, still lingering among us. He is happy in his humble home, and enjoys a green old age. He loves to talk of the time that tried mens' souls. I asked him what was thought of slavery in those days. "Why," said the old hero, "*we thought it would soon die out*, and it did in the Jerseys." Do you want to have slavery extended in our country? "No, sir, we did not fight for that, but for freedom and free soil; and I hope God will spare me to vote for Fremont and Dayton, for the good of my country."

JULY 3, 1856. B. W. C.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN D. PIERCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

YPSILANTI, Mich., July 14, 1856.

THE following caricature of my remarks to the General Association of Connecticut is taken from the New-York *Evangelist* of June 26, 1856:

"The Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Michigan, read a long address, castigating, almost from beginning to end, the procedure of Presbyterians, in the most wholesale manner. The old gentleman went into the matter with might and main, and rarely have we seen the lash laid on any body of men with more evident resolution and good will. He had been obliged as a Congregationalist to struggle for very existence; and had endured all sorts of opposition and obloquy from what he characterized the 'most intensely sectarian denomination on on the face of the earth.' They would talk of unsoundness in doctrine, and disorderly practice, in reference to every man who joined the Congregationalists; whereas, the same men had only to join the Presbytery to make them perfect orthodox and regular. Oberlin men, Perfectionists, and what not were freely taken up and endorsed if only they were willing to join the Presbytery. He rejoiced that the Congregationalists had now got to be a large body, and had nothing to fear from their opposers."

I am represented as having "read a long address." The time occupied was *fifteen minutes*, less time than was occupied by any other foreign delegate. The delegate from the New School General Assembly occupied *nearly an hour*. But this was all right. Special pleading always requires more words and time than a plain statement of facts. The above quotation, from beginning to end, is utterly devoid of all fairness, both in its spirit and manner. It is untruthful in its implications, and derogatory to the Christian name.

We have also in what follows a similar paragraph, taken from that aged and fossiliferous paper, the New-York *Observer*:

"Rev. J. D. Pierce, of the General Association of Michigan, read the same long and violent tirade against Presbyterians, with which he entertained the General Association of Connecticut last week. It had been retouched in some points to make it more spicy; was excessively amusing from its unbounded hostility to his Presbyterian brethren, whom he evidently considered not too good to commit any act of duplicity and meanness and injustice, and was as far removed as possible from the charity that thinketh no evil, and which believes in the 'communion of saints.'"

Here again I am represented as having read to the General Association of Massachusetts "the same long and violent tirade against Presbyterians." It was fifteen minutes by the clock, while the Old School delegate was at least thrice as long. This again was all right, and even necessary—for the reason before suggested.

But my report was a "violent tirade," charging the Presbyterians with "duplicity and meanness and injustice." When one cannot find *reasons* sufficient to set aside a plain statement of facts, how easy to resort to *railing*. The *Evangelist* and the *Observer* have great confidence in their powers to *overwhelm* all who dissent from them. Witness the beautifully expressed epithets so freely applied to the Rhode Island brethren! What an exemplification of "that charity which thinketh no evil," and believeth in the "communion of saints!"

I did not characterize the Presbyterians as "the most intensely sectarian denomination on the face of the earth," but "more sectarian than any other in the land." Were there any doubt of this comparison from the history of the past, the action of the General Assembly in appointing their church extension committee has now removed that doubt. For its very object is declared to be, "the employment of . . . itinerant Presbyterian missionaries, and the planting of Presbyterian churches *in advance of all others*."

It will be time enough when my statements are properly denied to offer the proof of their correctness.

Yours truly,

JOHN D. PIERCE.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Great Britain.

MUTINY OF THE TIPPERARY MILITIA.—A serious riot occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th July and succeeding days. The cause of the revolt was, in substance, that the Government, when the militia was embodied, promised to each man a considerable bounty, but having now no further need of the men, refused to pay the balance, and ordered them to be disbanded. An order was issued to take up the new clothing, which was distributed to the men in April last. One man refused to give up his clothes and was sent to the guard-house, whereupon his comrades broke it open and liberated him. They then threw off all discipline, broke open the magazine, supplied themselves with the small quantity of ammition they found therein, and refused to give up their arms until all arrears were paid.

The militia then paraded the town, preceded by their band, and discharging their muskets in the air. Their officers do not seem to have acted with any energy to quell the riot. Assistance was telegraphed for, and in a short time one thousand of the line, of the 13th, 41st 47th and 55th regiments arrived under the command of Col. Hart, who marched to the Summerhill barrack, and, surrounding it, succeeded in disarming the insurgents within. Other parties of the militia men were, however, outside the barrack walls, and made several attempts to fire through the gate upon the regulars. They did shoot one man—a Crimean veteran—dead, and wounded another. The troops having disarmed the rioters in the Summerhill barrack, marched towards Pound-street barracks. In Castle-street they met a body of the insurgents who fired a volley, which was replied to with effect by the troops. A good deal of skirmishing ensued.

At length the ammunition of the rioters ran out, and they were disarmed and made prisoners. The ringleaders will be tried by the civil power. Four persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. At latest telegraphic accounts all was quiet. A detachment of lancers had arrived.

MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.—There has been nothing of much importance in Parliament. There has been no reference to American affairs, excepting interrogatories as to the boundaries of the Balize.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS.—After an absence of two years and a half "the Guards"—the particular garrison of London—made their entry into the Metropolis on Wednesday the 9th. A public reception was given them by the Queen and Londoners, in imitation of the reception of the Imperial Guard by Napoleon and the Parisians.

The Continent.

There is very little news of importance from the Continent.

Alhez, Grand & Co., bankers, have failed.

Berlin correspondence of the London *Times* says: "The Zollverein is just now approaching a crisis which will lead to great alterations, and not impossibly to a rupture between the liberal Northern and the protective Southern States of Germany."

Opposition.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The reasons which have prevented the Harlem Railroad from running passenger trains from New-York, will not exist after the 1st of August; and that at that date the Company intend putting on through trains and placing fare at one dollar and a half."

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported expressly for *The Independent*.]

Wednesday, July 23rd, 1856.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Beeves	3129	Swine	2203
Veals	231	Milch Cows	203
Sheep and Lambs	10,154		

BEEVES.

The market has continued dull during the week, and to-day the business is very moderate. The supply at Allerton's is 879 less than last week. Prices have been sustained, and we make no change in our quotations. The quality is hardly of so fair an average.

We quote to-day's prices as follows:

Best cattle	9½@10c.
Good quality	9c.
Common	8@8½c.
Inferior	7@7½

Sections of Country from whence brought.

New-York	35	Virginia	—
Ohio	178	Connecticut	—
Illinois	787	Kentucky	59
Pennsylvania	—	Iowa	—
Indiana	180	Michigan	85

Receipts per different conveyances.

	Erie.	Hud. Riv.	Harlem.	Boats.
Beeves	1335	750	—	427
Veals	—	—	236	—
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	340	180
Swine	225	427	—	—
Cows	—	—	96	—
Horses	—	—	—	—

(By whom received.)

Allerton's	2558	Browning's	416
O'Brien's	84	Chamberlain's	76
Total			3129
Received last week			3409

VEAL CALVES.

A moderate business has been done at former rates, sales at 4@6½ and a few at 7c.

RECEIPTS.

Allerton's	89	Browning's	115
O'Brien's	64	Chamberlain's	116
Total			231
Received last week			245

MILCH COWS

There has been a moderate business and an advance of $5 per head, with an increase of stocks of nearly 100 head. The improvement is mainly owing to a much better demand from milkmen; they complain that from the poor pasturage from want of rain, their cows have not furnished more than half their usual quantity of milk, and consequently they have been obliged to make up the deficiency in new stocks, in order to supply their custom trade; sales at $25@$55.

RECEIPTS.

Allerton's	26	Browning's	74
O'Brien's	114	Chamberlain's	79
Total			293
Received last week			210

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The stock is upwards of 2000 less than last week. Prices have dvanced 87½@50c. per head, with a good business at the improvement. The quality is fair—the supplies mostly from Ohio, Kentucky, and this State. Sales by James McCarthy of 1548 head, at $6,088 73; by Hume & Baldwin 1061 at $3,719 04; 1000 by Samuel McGraw at corresponding rates.

RECEIPTS.

At Allerton's	520
At Browning's	5371
At Chamberlain's	4265
Total	10,154
Received last week	12,190

SWINE.

There were 1005 head offering at Allerton's. A few prime fat Hogs sold at $6 62½. We quote at $6 40@6 62½. Stock Hogs are scarce.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.—JULY 23.

This Review is written, and our Prices Current are corrected weekly, by an experienced man, expressly for this journal, and may be relied upon as correct.

ASHES.—A moderate business is doing in this article. We quote poor tares of Pots at $5 12½, and good do. at $6 25. Pearls are steady at $7 62½@7 75. Saleratus is very firm at 7c.

COTTON.—The business since our last has been moderate, chiefly for home use. Holders, in view of light receipts at the ports, and with favorable European advices, have gradually advanced their pretensions, and been but indifferent sellers at the improvements. The present crop is now nearly all in, and it is generally conceded that it will not exceed 3,500,000 bales. The coming crop promises favorably for a very large yield,—the high prices ruling this season, and the heavy export business has stimulated to a large increase of the production. The cultivation this year is said to be in advance of all former precedent. The first bale of new cotton reached New-Orleans on the 15th instant. The sales are 9000 bales.

COPPER.—Under the burdensome influence of a sudden increase of stock there has been a pause in the transaction of Rio, though several lots have changed hands on speculation, and the trade, to fill urgent wants, have moderately operated. Prices have ruled steady, and holders with firmness demand full rates. At a slight reduction a lively demand would accrue. The stock of Rio is 50,000 bags. The sales are 8000 bags, including 5000 Rio; the balance, mostly Mariconbo, all at our quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Immediately subsequent to our last, a decided reaction may be noted on the low grades of State Western Flour, with a lively home and good export inquiry, the main cause of the reaction. This improved excitement and buoyant feeling was, however, of short duration, and on Monday less inquiry prevailed, and our market lost the buoyancy so apparent on Friday and Saturday last, as well as the improvement realized. The late foreign news to hand by the Niagara was quite favorable, particularly the private intelligence. Stocks in Great Britian and France were quite light, and the farmers' deliveries falling off. The crops were looking very fine, and promised well; but it is too early to form an opinion of their harvest, as so much depends upon the weather this and the ensuing month. The accounts respecting our crops are very favorable, and the Wheat crop will be larger and better than last year, and the prospects are very favorable for corn and oats, which should induce farmers to sell freely. Yesterday prices declined about 10c. per bbl. on the low grades, but the better brands are well held, being in small stock. To-day prices are unsettled. Canadian Flour has ruled heavy and very quiet; the demand is confined to the home and Eastern trade. Shippers avoid it because it is very liable to sour. Superfine is scarce and nominal; the stock is light—composed mainly of best extra brands. Southern Flour is well held; the stock is very moderate, and consists of fancy and extra brands mainly; these of fresh ground sell well. We notice several lots of new here—one from Georgetown and one from Petersburg City—the quality very excellent—superior to last year's. The low grades are scarce and well held. Rye Flour is in better demand, and is firmer, with little here. Corn Meal is better, the stock is small, and the demand good.

GRAIN.—At the date of our last issue we left the Wheat market unsettled and heavy under less favorable news from Europe and large arrivals. Since then, with less arriving, a decline in freights and more encouraging accounts from Europe, a decided change has taken place, especially in prime qualities of Red. This is taken freely by exporters at improved prices until yesterday, when the firmness subsided, and at the close prices are very irregular for common qualities. New is taken up quickly on arrival, and if in good condition (perfectly clean), commands high figures. It is unusually dry, and sells principally to the local millers. The arrivals in prospect are large, but it all will be wanted, if not held too high. Rye has improved; lots in prime order are scarce and much wanted. The Western arriving is out of condition. Oats are more plenty, and have declined slightly. New are not in market yet, but are well spoken of. Corn has fluctuated slightly, but the supply of good is so meagre that only a moderate business has been done. Nothing of moment has been done for export, prices being above shippers' limits, and quotations are nominal.

HOPS.—The market for new exhibits less firmness. The Niagara's private advices were not as favorable as were expected, and a nominal decline of about 1c. has been submitted to. The sales for the week are about 800 bales, closing at 12@14c., according to quality. Included in the sales are a lot of 300 bales Eastern 1st sorts to arrive at 18c., and another lot (the same quantity) 1st sorts (description not named) at a price in the neighborhood of 12c. The latter sale was made on Monday. Most holders at the close would not submit to any decline, believing that, as the coming crop of this country will be only a middling one, together with a great increase in the consumption of the article, most, if not all, of that left over this year will be wanted.

HIDES.—A moderate business has been done for the season, and prices fully retain their firmness. The supply is better, being 105,000 against 111,000 same time last year.

LEATHER.—Hemlock sale continues in active request, and prices gradually tend upward; for prime Buenos Ayres middle 26½cts. has been paid. Oak is firm, and a fair demand has prevailed. French Calf Skins are firm, and in request. English Salted Sheep are dull, but steady.

MOLASSES.—The demand is much restricted by the reduced supply generally, especially of Cuba Clayed and New-Orleans, and the daily upward movement of prices. Sales of 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovada at 4@5c.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico at 4@5½c.; and a few Cuba Clayed at 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for Spirits Turpentine at the time of writing our last report ruled heavy, but subsequently, with a slight reduction in the rates of freight, prices slightly improved, and, although the receipts have been quite liberal, being larger than for any previous week of the year, the market closes with much more steadiness. The sales comprise 2,667 bbls. at 37@37½c. cash, and part 30 days, and small sales at 38c. Crude has been in good demand with sales of 5,200 bbls. at from $2 87½@$3 00 per 280 lbs. Market closing firm at $2 93¾@3 00 for Wilmington and North County. Some 1,500 bbls. have also been shipped from first hands. Common Rosin has been exceedingly dull, and the stock has accumulated. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $1 87½@$1 90c. ₩ 310 lbs. afloat and delivered, and 1,000 bbls. "tail in" Swansboro at $1 50; 50 bbls. No. 2 at $1 75 ₩ 310 lbs., and 100 bbls. extra at $2. Fine qualities have been in moderate demand. Sales 190 bbls. medium No. 1 at $3 ₩ 330 lbs. Tar is firmly held, but there has been much less activity. Sales 600 bbls. at $1 75@$2 ₩ bbl. Pitch is nominally held at $2 ₩ bbl. for City.

OILS.—There have been no large transactions in English Linseed during the week from first hands, but, owing to meagre supply, and in view of the prospective light receipts (the most part being already in the hands of crushers and dealers), prices are firmly maintained. Small sales at 81@82c. cash, and short time. There is a fair demand from store at 81@82c. ₩ gallon in hhds. and in bbls. Crude Whale and Sperm have been during the early part of the week in lively request at the East at 73@75c. for the former and $1 50@$1 55 for the latter, the inside rate for large lots for export on European account. Manufactured oils are inactive at our quotations. Lard oil has further advanced, and sales of common to prime Western have been made at from 90@97c. cash, and 4 mos., now held higher. Olive has ruled quiet, the stock is large, and prices are infirm. Palm is in good request at 9½c. per lb. by the cargo. Red oil is dull at 58@60c. cash, and 4 mos.

RICE continues firm, and is in moderate request. Sales of 1,000 tcs. at 4@4½c. The stock of prime is a mere cypher, and is much wanted for export.

PROVISIONS.—The heaviness in our Pork market noticed in our last publication has continued, and with liberal arrivals and a limited demand prices have declined 75c. ₩ bbl. on Mess, and 37½@50c. ₩ bbl. on Prime. The accumulation in stock is considerable, and there is more anxiety to realize at the close. The trade have purchased very sparingly, and only to supply their most pressing wants. At the close the tendency is still downward, and prices nominal. Beef has been in fair demand for the local trade, and is heavy, with a very large stock. Prime Mess is nominal at our quotations. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $18@$15 50. Bacon is firm, at 12c. for Western smoked. Cut Meats are steady but quiet. Lard has advanced; and with a good inquiry and small stock still tends upward. The demand has been in part for export to Europe, under very favorable advices from Liverpool. Butter is in fair demand, and with less arriving prices have advanced and are firm. Cheese has been in good request, and is better. Prime class is scarce.

SUGARS.—This week, in contrast with the energetic activity and buoyancy of all its predecessors, for some months has been remarkably dull, though we are unable to quote a decline. The receipts have been quite large, and the stock is not far from 70,000 hhds., nearly one-half of which is held on speculation. Refined Sugars are firm but quiet. Sales of 40,000 hhds., mostly Cuba, at 8@9c.; and some 600 hhds. Melado, part to arrive, from an eastern port, at 8¾@8c; and 600 boxes Havana at 8½@9¼c.

TEAS.—Continue very quiet. Beyond a few early purchases of the fall trade nothing has transpired. The stock is fair, and prices of all kinds are firm.

TOBACCO.—More has been done in Kentucky Leaf, part for manufacturing and part for export. Prices still retain their firmness. In all other kinds a moderate business has been done at our quotations. Sales of 222 hhds. Kentucky, 350 bales Havana, 220 cases Seedleaf, and 230 bales Yara. Manufactured has been more active, at full rates. Fine Cut chewing is in brisk demand, at former prices.

WOOL.—The market during the past fortnight has been characterized by great activity, and sales of Native Fleece and Pulled Wool to the extent of 620,000 ₩ have been made, at prices ranging from 31@46c. for common to medium Fleece, and 50@55c. for super extra, and Pulled at from 34½c. for No. 1 to 50c. for super extra old City. Foreign is in moderate request, but the lower grades are lower. Sales of 60 bbls. Buenos Ayres at 10½c. per ₩, and 200 bbls. washed Entre Rios Buenos Ayres and Cordova on private terms.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Ashes—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Pot, 1st sort, 100 ₩ ... 6 25 @ —
Pearl, 1st sort ... 7 62½ @ 7 75
Bark, (Quer'n)—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad v.
No. 1, ₩ ton — @ 28
Beeswax—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad v.
Amn. Yel'w, ₩ lb. — @ —
Bread—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Pilot ... ₩ lb. — @ 4½
Fine Navy ... — @ 3
Navy ... 2½ @ 3
Crackers ... 5½ @ 7½
Bristles—DUTY: 5 ₩ ct. ad v.
Amn. gray & wh. — @ —
Candles—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct.
Mould. Tal. ₩ lb. — 12 @ 15
Sperm ... — @ 40
Do. pat. Kings'ds — @ 50
Do. do. J'd & M'y — @ 50
Adam'tine, City — @ 24
Coal—DUTY: 30 ₩ ct. ad val.
Liv. Orr'l, ₩ ch'n. 7 50 @ 7 75
Sidney ... 5 75 @ 6 00
Pictou ... — @ —
Anth'e, ₩ 2000 lb. 4 50 @ 5